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CANADA'S ALIEN TEST ADOPTED BY AMERICANS

Experiments Being Made of Examining Immigrants Before Embarkation

AGENTS MAINTAINED ACROSS ATLANTIC

Many Instances of Hardships to Canadians by Law's Rigidity Are Cited

By a Staff Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., June 29—Canada has had in operation for several years a system of examining prospective immigrants abroad, such as the United States is only just beginning to adopt. Canadian experience in this matter is likely to be of great value to the United States Immigration Commission. The advantages of giving immigrants their admissability tests before leaving home is understood by American officials, and a group of them, with the assistance of the State Department and the co-operation of Great Britain, has now gone to Ireland, where they are experimenting with the plan for the first time. If successful in Ireland, it will be widely extended and Ellis Island will lose much of the distressing conditions of rejected immigrants. Canada in times past, next to the United States, has been the world's largest importer of immigrants.

The Dominion's System

Describing the Dominion's system of foreign examination, an official of the Canadian Immigration and Colonization Department told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Canadian offices are opened in European countries, and that in those cities Canadian inspectors examine the candidates for admission with the same care that United States inspectors now give at ports of entry on this side of the Atlantic. Thereby Canada has served its own interests and those of humanity. According to the informant the Dominion is assured of the finest specimens of immigrants, and at the same time limits the deplorable rejections such as have occurred at Ellis Island, after the alien has made a costly and fruitless journey to the new world and is within the very shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

Agents Across the Atlantic

Canada now maintains 18 immigration agents in the United Kingdom, the Monitor informant said, and others in outside nations. This staff not only examines applicants, but assists in securing the farmers and farm helpers that Canada is seeking.

Despite the examination abroad it is found necessary to give the immigrants a further inspection in all cases when they arrive in Canada, but due to the weeding-out process before embarkation, the number of rejections is reduced to a minimum. Rejections at United States ports of entry have been enormously reduced since the provisions of the current quota law made the American consular agents abroad in the past responsible for the aliens to whom they granted visés. The days of steamboats racing to enter New York, before the quota limit expired, have passed, and now the total number of admissions for a European country are evenly divided by months, and American consuls abroad are able to stamp only a given proportion at a time.

Rejections Largely Drop

Rejections at American ports have dropped 80 per cent following the start of this system in the fiscal year 1924, there were 10,114 rejections,

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National Education Association Leaders in Active Charge of Convention Opening in Indianapolis

Front Row, Right to Left: Miss Cornelia S. Adair, Richmond, Va., Treasurer National Education Association; Miss Ida Christine Iversen, Los Angeles, Member of N. E. A. Executive Committee; J. W. Crabtree, Washington, Secretary National Education Association; Jesse H. Newlon, Denver, President National Education Association; Miss Agnes Winn, Washington, Director N. E. A. Division of Classroom Service; and Miss Helen T. Hixon, Washington, Director of Accounts and Assistant Treasurer.

Back Row, Right to Left: Harold A. Allan, Washington, Business Manager National Education Association; Joy Elmer Morgan, Director Division of Publications; Mrs. Jessie M. Fink, Grand Rapids, Mich., President of the Department of Elementary School Principals; S. D. Shankland, Washington, Executive Secretary Department of Superintendence and Division of Administrative Service; T. D. Martin, Washington, Director Division of Records and Membership; and E. U. Graff, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis.

FRANCE ABOUT TO NEGOTIATE DEBT SOLUTION

Joseph Caillaux's Proposals Believed Sufficient to Protect the State

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 29—It is intimated, now that the immediate financial difficulties have been overcome with the increase in fiduciary issue to meet pressing claims on the state, and the launching of a dollar parity loan for short-term bondholders, that Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, is free to turn his attention to the problem of external debts. Italy and Belgium have decided to discuss a settlement with Washington, while Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia are willing to engage in pourparlers without delay.

It becomes clear that France cannot refrain from making technical arrangements. In spite of various contrary affirmations, Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, expressed unequivocally the desire that France take steps during the summer. It is necessary, therefore, to carry the conversations on a practical plane.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes that M. Caillaux is about to move and is being urged to consolidate the debts by important newspapers. Political opinion seems to be that, although the Painlevé Government is still in a delicate and dangerous situation and is liable to fall, since it has been deserted by the Socialists, it will, nevertheless, carry on at least till the autumn.

Financiers consider M. Caillaux's proposals, now promulgated, after their passage through Parliament, sufficient to protect the State from the effects of a possible panic and rush to sell maturing bonds. Though the new bank notes constitute inflation it is not necessarily harmful, because it is not used to cover a budgetary deficit but only for the redeeming of bonds. Now that the people are sure of payment probably they will not present their bonds after all.

A loan with a fixed value on capital and interest is adversely criticized, but when it is floated in the middle of July it is likely to be a great success. Then it is that M. Caillaux will make his proposals to America.

Share in Mosul Oil Sought for America

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 29

REAR-ADMIRAL COLBY M. CHESTER, author of the Chester concessions in Turkey and president of the Ottoman-American Development Company, owner of the concessions, has written to the chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, expressing his intention to have American interests share in developing the fields of Mosul and Eastern Anatolia, estimated to have a potentiality of 8,000,000,000 barrels.

Admiral Chester's statement was made public by the company, following a meeting of directors at which a report showed that highest authorities estimate the world's total petroleum resources at 49,000,000,000 barrels.

WORLD RELATIONS CHAIR ESTABLISHED

Virginia College Pays Tribute to James Monroe

RICHMOND, Va., June 27 (Special Correspondent)—The board of visitors of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, has established the James Monroe Chair of International Relations, to be part of the Wythe-Marshall-Monroe School of Government and Citizenship, and to be affiliated with the Yorktown World Forum, located upon the surrender ground of the Battle of Yorktown, where American liberty was won.

Under the terms of the affiliation between the second oldest college in the United States and the forum, the college pledges co-operation in the establishment of an international memorial in the form of the Yorktown World Forum, where national and international conferences and congresses will be held, with deliberative, consultative, and advisory powers.

The forum, which has for its program the restoration and maintenance of the historic ground at Yorktown in perpetuity, is pledged to co-operate in founding the chair of international relations as a tribute to James Monroe. The national and international conferences of the forum will be held in the national memorial hall, established by the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity on the campus of William and Mary, until the forum buildings are completed.

GOVERNORS REACH MAINE FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Portland Entertains Nearly Score on Way to Poland Springs for 17th Conclave—Shenandoah and Three Airplanes to be at Their Disposal

PORTLAND, Me., June 29 (AP)—Welcomed by state and city, nearly a score of chief executives, with their ladies and members of their staffs, were received at the state pier today upon their arrival from New York for the seventeenth session of the governors' conference at Poland Springs.

As the Calvin Austin of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., which was chartered for the trip, entered the main ship channel, the visitors were saluted with a roar of guns at Fort Williams, followed by the shrieking of whistles on all manner of craft as the steamer passed through the harbor and docked exactly on time. At the pier, which was crowded, was stationed the fifth infantry band which, after the World War, was with the American army of occupation at Coblenz.

One of the liveliest members of the party was Bradford Ross, 12, son of Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, Governor of Wyoming, who was placed in care of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, who met the Governor in New York. Mrs. Ross accompanied Governor and Mrs. John G. Winant of New Hampshire by motor.

The members of the party were up early, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Pine Tree State in which they will be guests for an entire week. They were taken in automobiles, one of which was assigned to each State and carried the flag of that State to the Congress Square Hotel where breakfast was served.

A surprise feature of the breakfast, given under the direction of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, was the announcement by Mr. Brewster that the State of Florida had presented to the State of Maine $1000 for the Maine publicity bureau. On the steamer a check for this amount was handed to Mr. Brewster by Commander Robert Gamble Jr. of Miami, in the name of John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, of whose staff he is a member.

After the breakfast, the governors and others were taken by automobile for a tour of the city, after which they enjoyed a 30-mile ride to the Poland Spring House, where the conference was scheduled to open this afternoon.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me. (AP)—Fog prevented several of the visiting governors from flying here from Mitchel Field, New York, in army planes.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

SUMMER TIME BILL IN ENGLAND MAY FAIL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—The summer time bill is likely to fail to become law this year since "owing to the state of public business" there will be no time to pass it through Parliament this session, unless advocates and opponents can so compose their differences that the measure will become an "agreed" one, Stanley Baldwin, the prime minister, indicated, replying to a questioner in the House of Commons this afternoon.

If the bill fails to pass this session, summer time will end this year on September 19 and the bill will have to take its chance of getting through Parliament in the autumn, when there is already the prospect of an extremely heavy program of work for the nation's legislators.

BRITISH DENY PLANTING RUBBER IN LIBERIA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—A British company was formed during the 1910 boom to plant rubber in Liberia, was the comment in rubber circles here in reference to a report from New York that the Firestone Company intends to break the so-called British monopoly in crude rubber by planting rubber in Liberia on a 1000-acre property abandoned by its British owners.

Rubber was never planted by the British concessionaires, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, mainly owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable labor and the superior attractions of the Far East in this respect. At present there are already two or three small rubber plantations on the West African coast, but British experts have never thought it feasible to produce rubber there on a large scale.

The N. E. A.

(National Education Association), meets in Indianapolis, June 28 to July 3.

Reported for the Monitor by a corps of staff correspondents.

MOTORISTS INSIST THAT TAXES ON GAS BE USED ON ROADS

Automobile Association Also Opposed to Compulsory Liability Insurance

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2 (Special)—To prevent the use of money collected on gasoline or automobile license taxes for any other purpose than the construction of good roads, decisive action will be taken at the annual convention of the American Automobile Association.

According to Thomas P. Henry, president of the body, the convention will also seek to establish full state reciprocity regarding licenses and will oppose compulsory liability insurance. Congress will be asked by the convention, it is said, to clarify the law relative to protection of "innocent" owners of motor vehicles seized under the prohibition law, and all states will be urged to adopt a uniform certificate of title law to combat automobile thefts.

Considerable attention will be paid to safety measures. One proposal to be made will recommend uniform traffic regulations, with emphasis on the automatic light signal system.

French Honor the Centenary of Photography's Invention

International Congress Will Hold Celebrations in Paris Continuing for Entire Week

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 29—The International Congress of Photography is celebrating today and throughout the week the one hundredth anniversary of the French discovery of the photographic methods by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce. Tomorrow a commemorative plaque to Louis Daguerre will be unveiled and a reception held at the Hotel de Ville. On Thursday at the Sorbonne, there will be a great gathering with President Doumergue present, under the chairmanship of von Delbos, secretary of technical instruction.

Among other functions will be the opening of a retrospective exhibition of photography by Paul Leon, director of fine arts. The Government has ordered the centenary to be observed in the schools, while lessons are being given on the subject of Niepce. Generally great interest is being taken in the occasion and every newspaper is underlining the part taken by France in modern progress.

It is not often realized that photography is such a recent invention.

Nicéphore Niepce, the French savant, was born at Chalon-sur-Saone in 1765. He devoted himself with his brother Claude to natural scientific study. It was the development of the lithographic process of printing in 1811 which interested him in the reproduction of designs.

His first experiments with a sheet of tin covered with a composition sensitive to the action of light, on which he placed designs, were simple, but he tackled the problem boldly. He employed a dark room, but his main preoccupation was the search for suitable chemicals. He utilized a box with a hole admitting light, this being the precursor of the camera. M. Daguerre, working in association with him, perfected the appliances. It was not, however, until 1841 that the Daguerrotype was drastically improved, and a few years later photographs on glass were made and albumen employed.

There were many workers in the same field from the second quarter of the nineteenth century onward, but it is agreed that the greatest innovators were Niepce and Daguerre. Both were poor and remained poor, though they have since made the fortunes of many others.

Now that photography has become an art and has brought about the cinema, with possibilities hitherto unsuspected, France is doing honor to a neglected pioneer.

France Honors Distinguished Sons

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Photo Shows, From Left to Right, Nicéphore Niepce, the Inventor of Photography; Alphonse Poitevin, and Louis Daguerre, Who Worked With Him in the Great Discovery. A Week's Celebration in Paris Marks the One Hundredth Anniversary.

SERBO-CROAT AGREEMENT NEAR

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, June 29—Nicholas Pashitch will soon go to a foreign watering place, and has appointed an executive directorate to replace him in his absence. The directorate consists of members of the Radical Party, Marko Trifkovitch, president of Parliament; Ljubomir Zivkovitch, president of the Radical Club, and Marko Juritchitch, senior minister of the Cabinet.

The mandates of the remaining deputies of the Raditch Party were verified yesterday. Now all the Raditch members have been admitted to Parliament. It is asserted that in a few days the Serbo-Croat agreement will be complete and a Radical-Raditch Government formed. The leader of the independent Democrats, Mr. Pribitchevitch, who was considered the principal obstacle to a Serbo-Croat agreement, will be eliminated from the new Government.

TARIFF LOOMS AS BIG ISSUE FOR CONGRESS

Question of Foreign Debts Putting Emphasis on Schedule Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Taxes have temporarily shunted the tariff off the main highway of public discussion, but it is going to loom up as a very important factor when Congress convenes in December.

The fact that European representatives to the International Chamber of Commerce, now meeting in Brussels, have indicated their doubt that the debtor countries can meet their obligations to the United States while it maintains a high tariff wall to keep out foreign goods, has stirred the latent sentiment on the part of public men.

The Democrats have been planning to bring up the matter of tariff revision in the coming session of Congress and some Republicans have been favorable to modification, especially those representing agricultural constituencies.

Longer Test Favored

The Administration, it is understood through a recent spokesman for the President, believes that there should be no changes until the provisions of the present law have had a longer time to test their effect.

Among the first to express himself as opposed to any change in the tariff in the near future is W. R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who made the following statement:

"The proceedings of the Brussels meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce show very clearly that Europe intends to bring every possible pressure upon the United States to lower its tariffs, the claim being made that Europe will not be able to pay its debts to us unless this is done.

"On the other hand there is an insistent demand in this country that the tariff be raised with respect to certain industries, for which the claim is set up that they are not sufficiently protected. There is also a demand in certain quarters for revision of the tariff for the same reason as was given at the Brussels meeting.

Balance of Trade

"I do not consider the claims made at the Brussels conference well founded. Balances between two nations are not necessarily settled on the basis of the balance of trade between them alone for one of the two may have a favorable balance with a third nation, to which the other, on the contrary, is indebted and a settlement can thus be made among the three.

"When considering the demands of certain industries for an advance, it will be found that it is practically impossible to revise the rates of the tariff as to certain particular industries without taking all into consideration and making a general revision. It ought to be remembered that a general revision of the tariff in what is called the off year, that is, between presidential elections, has always proved disastrous politically to the party that undertook it, with the result that it has lost the House at the next election.

"The present tariff has worked well and has not unduly restricted our buying or selling, for our exports and imports are both more than twice the value of what they were before the war and in quantity they largely exceed the amount of that period. The revenue brought in by the present law is more than twice that produced by any other bill in normal times. Why not let well enough alone?"

FRANCE SIGNS ARMS PACT

GENEVA, June 29 (AP)—A League of Nations official communique announces that Paul Boncour, chief French delegate to the recent arms conference at Geneva, has signed for France the conference's protocol against the use of poison gas in warfare.

N. E. A. LEADERS RENEW CABINET POST CAMPAIGN

Educators at Indianapolis Convention Agree on Bill for Congress

FEDERAL AID PLANS PUT OFF FOR WHILE

Separate Department Without Relief Activities, However, Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—The National Education Association got into full swing today on its sixty-third annual meeting with its legislative leaders in agreement on a federal department of education minus federal aid and unencumbered by relief activities.

The program is a new one and its provisions are embodied in a tentative bill presented to the association's legislative commission. This bill calls for a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet; for co-ordination of the educational activities of the federal Government; for development of the department as a great educational research agency; and provides adequate funds for its support.

The new department is visualized as a national fact-finding institution in the field of education, disseminating its information throughout the country. The need for research work such as can be carried on advantageously only through the federal Government is stressed by the exponents of the bill as vital and urgent.

Benefits of Research Work

Business and industry, they point out, have long since learned the imperative requirement of research and for this purpose are spending millions from which they are reaping multiplied millions.

A national research department in education would also bring in its returns in dollars and cents, while its educational benefits would prove inestimable, it is declared. The results obtained for agriculture through the Department of Agriculture are cited as indicating the opportunities awaiting education through similar encouragement.

National Education Association leaders decided to defer their request for federal aid for education because they realized the unwisdom of pursuing it further at the present. Consequently the $100,000,000 federal aid provision of their last bills has been eliminated in favor of concentration solely on the department of education—the goal of educators for more than half a century. No expenditure that might be called burdensome is entailed, say educators.

The association has not been led meantime to dally with the proposed reorganization of the federal departments to include among other things a new department of education and relief.

Unfettered Department

The earnest hope of the teaching profession as expressed through the National Education Association is for a straight department of education with an educator sitting in the President's Cabinet to represent education and education alone.

Miss Charl O. Williams, legislative secretary and formerly president of the National Education Association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she felt the long, unremitting campaign for a department of education, had finally won the approval of the public, and that public sentiment would be found so strong for it as to discourage any attempt in Congress to couple up unrelated activities with education in a new department.

The proposal made under the Harding Administration of a "department of education and welfare" had obviously failed of popular support, and its successor the "Brown reorganization plan" for a department of education and relief has been subjected to so much criticism that it is a question, in the judgment of educational observers, whether it will ever be revived.

Congress Campaign Planned

"It can be said safely that never before in the history of this bill has it been in such a favorable position as it now occupies," says Miss Williams in the printed report of the legislative division of the National Education Association. She announces there that Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas and Republican leader in the Upper House will introduce and sponsor the measure in the Senate, while in the House, Daniel A. Reed (R.), Representative from New York, who stands in line for the chairmanship of the House Committee on Education, will there again introduce the N. E. A.'s legislation. Miss Williams added in her interview with the Monitor correspondent:

"We have a President in the White House who looks with favor on a department of education. We cannot say that he approves our proposal, but he at least favors a department along the lines advised by his reorganization committee. Our bill will be introduced in both houses on the first day of Congress and we hope to have it made number one on both calendars."

Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, presided as chairman of the legislative commission of the National Education Association, which met this afternoon to thresh out some problems connected with the bill.

An untiring worker for a department of education, Dr. Strayer also sought to encourage education in the states through federal aid until he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

CLERKS OPPOSE 'MACHINE' WORK

Postal Employees, in Convention, Urge More Equitable Basis for Service

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29 (Special)—Abolition of the Taylor system, known as the "piecework system" is asked in a resolution unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Postoffice Clerks. The resolution requests that "the Government establish in its place an equitable and efficient system."

Harry C. Weinstock, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the National Federation, referring to the Taylor system and the supervisors who check up the clerk's work, said: "We believe there are certain conditions in the department that should be remedied, and we will not permit ourselves to be shackled and made a machine of by a speed up system." He praised the work newspapers did in getting the pay increase for postal clerks.

"We will not strike," he said, "for we believe in loyalty to our government. But we demand an honest day's pay for an honest day's work, and our rights and justice when we become old."

Another resolution adopted was one asking that the Civil Service law be changed to make it possible for clerks to become postmasters if qualified. Resolutions that 44 hours shall constitute a week's work and that 50 minutes shall constitute an hour's work for night workers were adopted.

A resolution requesting that no distinction be made in the employment of men and women was also adopted. This would allow women to work at night. The seniority system in giving assignments, now used in this city, was favored.

Resolutions asking that clerks be paid weekly instead of twice a month and that the department specify clearly the identification which should be required for honoring money orders, were adopted.

Maurice S. Sherman, editor of the Springfield Union, said in an address, that he did not believe in standardization in a public service such as the postal service, and John D. Murphy, vice-president of the national organization, praised the attitude of Postmaster W. Kirk Kaynor on his stand in favor of the clerks.

Frank W. Vinnicombe, president, of this city, was toastmaster at the dinner. The officers re-elected are: President, Mr. Vinnicombe; first vice-president, James A. Finnerty of Lawrence; second vice-president, Henry L. Morency of Lawrence; third vice-president, William Gilmore of North Adams; fourth vice-president, Louis Holi of Holyoke; and secretary-treasurer, John A. Kelley of Boston. James Trainor of Boston was elected delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Kansas City, Mo.

GAME VERMIN CHECK PURPOSED IN SURVEY

After an investigation of the game vermin situation on Marthas Vineyard, particularly in relation to the heath hen, now nearly extinct, Jonathan J. Slautterback, chief of the Bureau of Vermin Control of Pennsylvania, will report his findings at a meeting at 3 Joy Street, Tuesday afternoon, July 7, at 1:30 o'clock. The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association and the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England are sponsoring the gathering.

"If game species are to survive, vermin must be held in check," Arthur L. Clark, secretary of the association explains. "Sportsmen have placed endless restrictions on themselves so that creatures commonly called vermin may enjoy hunting ruffed grouse, quail, and other valuable wild life 365 days in the year. The problem is not to exterminate, but to reduce these natural enemies to a safe and harmless minimum. Pennsylvania has solved this problem, and Mr. Slautterback will explain the methods employed there, and how they are being applied now on Marthas Vineyard in the effort to save the heath hen from extinction."

Tonight at the "Pops"

March, "Boston Commandery" .. Carter
Overture to "Jeanne d'Arc" .. Verdi
Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube" .... Strauss
Fantasia, "Carmen" .... Bizet
Suite, "Peer Gynt" .... Grieg
Largo .... Handel
Scherzo, "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Second Hungarian Rhapsody .. Liszt
Selection, "Martha" .... Flotow
"Indian Lament" ... Dvořák-Kreisler
Orchestrated by Jacchia
"Pomp and Circumstance" ... Elgar

Host to Nation's Governors

RALPH O. BREWSTER, GOVERNOR OF MAINE
Governor of Maine, Who Welcomed Visiting Executives to the Seventeenth Annual Gubernatorial Conference at Poland Springs, Me.

GOVERNORS REACH MAINE FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

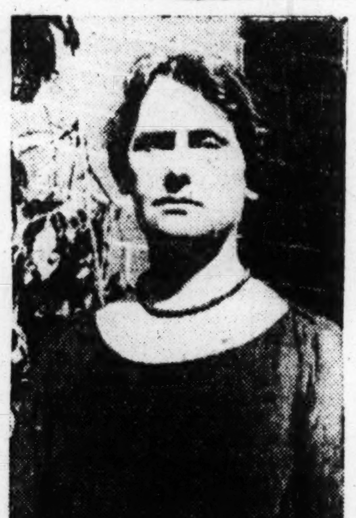
(Continued from Page 1)

Three navy planes, however, will leave Boston for Poland Springs today and will remain here until Wednesday to take the governors in the air.

The dirigible Shenandoah will also be at the disposal of the governors during their visit here. Her arrival has been delayed by the necessity of attending the celebration at Lexington, Mass., on July 3, but the Navy Department has answered Mr. Brewster that the ship will sail for Bar Harbor that night to participate in the entertainment of his guests.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, who is to speak on the state budget late today at the Governors' Conference, enjoyed a foursome on the golf links while waiting for the conference to open.

John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, who arrived in advance of other governors, with Mrs. Trumbull and their daughters, Florence and Jean, also had a morning at golf.



Kedel & Herbert
MRS. NELLIE T. ROSS
Wyoming's Woman Governor.

JUNIOR CHAMBER ASKS WORLD COURT

Resolutions Urge America to Adopt Plan

TULSA, Okla., June 29 (Special)—Resolutions favoring the entry of the United States into the World Court, approving the work of the National Reforestation Commission, and lauding the work of the Izaak Walton League for the preservation of wild life were adopted by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at the closing session of its convention here.

E. Fred Johnson, Tulsa, who was elected national president for the ensuing year, sponsored a resolution urging the conscription of wealth along with man power in times of war. This measure, however, in the rush of the last day's session, failed to emerge from the resolution committee.

Mr. Johnson was elected president over Andrew J. Mungenast of St. Louis and succeeds Louis Arland of San Diego, Calif. Other officers are: Donald F. Abel, Chicago, executive vice-president; George Meyer, Atlanta, Grady Vien of East St. Louis; R. E. Condon of New York and Carl E. Kegley of Los Angeles, vice-presidents. The directors are: A. E. Baetz, San Antonio; F. J. Vandyle, Dayton, O.; Roy Tousend, Milwaukee; Andrew G. Mungenast, St. Louis; E. J. Riley, Marion, Ind.; Leo Sherman, Macon, Ga.; W. T. Leeper, Shreveport, La.; Julius Livingston, Tulsa; Elmer Ferrell, Phœnix, Ariz., and J. E. Riley, San Diego, Calif.

Jacksonville, Fla., was chosen as the 1926 convention city.

PRESIDENT AT PLYMOUTH, VT.

Mr. Coolidge to Return for Cambridge Address, It Is Indicated

PLYMOUTH, Vt., June 29—(AP)—Improvement in the condition of Col. John Coolidge, father of the President, was reported today. The President came here from Swampscott last night.

It was indicated that President and Mrs. Coolidge would remain here a day or two, but that the President would be able to return to Massachusetts to deliver an address Friday in Cambridge at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington taking over command of the Colonial troops.

Mr. Sanders Is in Charge During President's Absence

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 29 (Special)—With President Coolidge with his father in Plymouth, Vt., the routine matters of the Nation's business are being handled at the executive offices in the Lynn Security Trust Company Building, which are being kept open in the President's absence.

Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, did not accompany the party to Plymouth yesterday, and will remain in charge at Swampscott. It is expected here that the President and Mrs. Coolidge will return later this week.

White Court was the scene of scores of passing visitors yesterday, all desiring to catch a glimpse of the President or a close-up view of the summer White House. Sightseers thronged the entrance to the estate, but were not allowed within the grounds.

Similarly during the day did the crowds seek vantage points along the Marblehead Harbor to see the Mayflower. President Coolidge canceled both his cruise planned for Sunday morning and his attendance at the First Congregational Church, where the little auditorium was packed to see him.

Traffic attracted to this section by the President's presence was the heaviest yesterday it has been in years.

CANADA'S ALIEN TEST ADOPTED BY AMERICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

but in the first six months of the new fiscal year there were only 1107. The present experiment of carrying Ellis Island to Ireland and inspecting the alien abroad gives every indication of still further reducing this number. While the quota law is working more smoothly in this respect, conversations with American consuls all along the Canadian border indicate that a great number of serious difficulties still exist.

The chief complaint made is against the present law's rigidity. John G. Foster American consul-general here, proposed to the Monitor correspondent that some supervisory body be set up in Canada, to which quick appeal could be made in cases where the law's rigidity threatens to work hardship.

Border Patrol Inadequate

It is common knowledge that the present scant immigation border patrol is inadequate for careful supervision of the boundary, so that many violators of the law slip easily across, while innocent Canadians bent merely on friendly visits are stopped and turned back on railroa at border points where patrols are congregated. Many instances are cited where wider discretionary powers could have eased a great deal of friction.

Recently the wife of the Canadian Undersecretary of State was stopped at the border and refused admission, although she could show papers to prove she was going to join her husband. Such cases are not infrequent and cause great heart-burning, because of the acknowledged ease with which many conscious violators of the quota law slip over, undiscovered.

Application for Citizenship

There are the cases of Canadians who have been living for years in the United States, but who for some reason or other never paid the required admission head tax. Some of these cases were quite innocent, but under the law they are all subject to deportation. Evidence of the number of them is given by Canadians applying for citizenship who learn to their amazement not only that they cannot become Americans but that they are illegally in the country.

Finally there is an anomaly under the present quota law that seems a distinction against American citizens. A Canadian may marry a woman of foreign birth, and under the law they both are nonquota. Like all Canadians, they may enter the United States on payment of the head tax and visé fees, but if an American marries an English woman, his wife is quota and he must petition to Washington to effect her admittance.

The demand that the American citizen be put on an equality with the Canadian is only one of the many curious issues that have sprung from the extremely complicated quota law.

NEGRO PROGRESS SEEN IN UNITY

Speaker at Denver Meeting Suggests Method to Promote Race

DENVER, Col., June 29 (Special)—Twelve million Negroes in the United States can win respect for their common rights that will achieve speedy advancement for the race, in the opinion of James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In an address before a mixed audience of nearly 4000 persons here Sunday afternoon, he said, "We are often lectured upon the power of education as a means of solving the race question; but education alone, it has been demonstrated, will not accomplish this end. Economic and political progress have been proved equally inadequate. What we need is a power representing the fusion of these various factors, and we have the elements that enable us to get our rights as soon as we want them badly enough."

William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado, said: "Justice is the bottom, social and moral principle of civilization.

"Progress is made by valuing human beings. God values them as sons of God. Love must be lodged in the domain of world brotherhood. Injustice will never cease until the philosophy of life proclaimed by Jesus Christ becomes the most powerful influence in the world, when all men say with him, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

BARBERS DISCUSS RATES

The Journeymen Barbers' Mutual Protective Association, now in process of formation in Greater Boston, at a meeting held yesterday announced its object to be an increase in prices to a uniform rat of 60 cents for haircuts and 20 cents for shaves, and a reduction in working hours from 62 to 56 hours per week. Frank Forte and Antonio Leonti are secretary and president respectively of the association.

TELEPHONE COST DATA DISPUTED

Mr. Mildram Says New England Company Estimates Based on Peak Prices

Samuel H. Mildram, consulting telephone construction expert engaged by the city of Boston and the 156 other cities and towns of Massachusetts protesting to the Department of Public Utilities against the petitioned general increase in rates asked by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, reviewed today at the State House the scheduled estimates of the telephone company of the present value of its plant in this state and what it would cost to reproduce the same. Mr. Mildram said flatly that the company was basing its rate of increased charges for service on the cost of its plant and reproduction at high-tide figures, or those of 1920.

He declared that the New England concern had been able to keep its credit at high standard, higher even than the parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Company's Valuation

The company's estimated value of its total plant in Massachusetts, 95 buildings, apparatus, office fixtures, cables, poles and all mechanical plant is $148,623,803, while it estimated the reproduction value of the grand total plant at $169,891,331.

Approximately 25 per cent of the material used, according to the exhibits filed, is copper and the price of this commodity, said Mr. Mildram, is about where it was before the war. In fact, in 1924, the cost, as compared with that in 1913, the base year of the index figures, was about 7 per cent lower.

Mr. Mildram said that approximately 50 per cent of the telephone plant had been constructed since 1920, when the construction figures were at their highest, and since that year the decrease in this item of expense has been substantial.

Compared With Other Lines

The figures quoted by Mr. Mildram were introduced in connection with a statement in the report of the Western Electric Company, he said, which showed that the costs of construction of telephone plant is not as high as that for construction in other industries.

"There is no better way of arriving at a fair estimate of construction costs than by index figures," remarked Mr. Mildram. "It is an intelligent method. And wherever possible we have tried to be generous to the company."

The speaker criticized the methods used by the company in connection with its depreciation allowances. These, he pointed out, have much to do in the determination of what constitutes a fair rate to the consumer. He cited two sets of figures, one of 8.83 per cent and the other of 23.50 per cent and he said they showed that the reproduction costs of the company could be made lower than they are. A lower reproduction charge, he said, would affect the base rate.

BOYS LEAVE CAMP EDWARDS

KINGSTON, R. I., June 29 (Special)—Two hundred boys and girls of the 4-H Club have completed their annual week at Camp Edwards, the camp at the Rhode Island State College here, named in honor of Dr. Howard Edwards, president of the college, who sponsored the 4-H Club movement. The camp gained delegates from 18 new clubs this year.

MR. KANE TAKES OFFICE

Thomas F. Kane, newly elected president of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, was installed in office at yesterday's meeting in Ford Hall. Sylvester J. McBride, retiring president, who installed Mr. Kane and the other officers, received a gold watch, chain, and charm in recognition of his services. Annual reports presented showed the local to be in good financial condition.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS ARE SEEN AS BULWARKS OF THE NATION

Englishwoman, Making Study of Education in the United States, Praises System Which Offers Advantages of Study to All Classes

That the United States is realizing early the value of education and that the strength of the nation rests in education, is the opinion of Miss Elsie D. Harper, of England, a fellow in the research department of the Women's Education and Industrial Union, Boston. Miss Harper, a graduate of the London School of Economics, was sent to the United States to continue her studies. She was asked to make the study she has just finished, much of which was made in the division of vocational guidance of the Boston schools.

Miss Harper showed great interest in the way this country has its educational problems in hand and she noted that while many states are lagging, public opinion constantly is backing further education.

"America is realizing very early in her career that it will be fatal to impoverish herself by neglecting to educate her children," Miss Harper says. "The money spent on education is money well invested, and the boys and girls who are being educated today will be the leaders of tomorrow. Upon the educational policies of this generation will depend the prosperity of America in the future."

Two Schools in England

In beginning her report Miss Harper says: "The American public high school system can be understood properly only when we realize that it is an extension of the public elementary schools. Most European countries, notably England, have developed two separate and distinct systems, an elementary for the poorer and a secondary system for the middle and upper classes. The American public school, elementary and secondary, serves the needs of all the children of all the people without distinction."

She points out that the elimination of the pauper school idea, addition of the high school and state university and the establishment of normal schools for the training of teachers are the outstanding features of the last half of the nineteenth century in the history of American education, adding: "In 1891 free high school instruction was required of every town in Massachusetts, and although all states did not follow this fine example, yet from this date we can trace the enormous development in secondary education."

She shows that the total increase in the number of public high schools, between 1890 and 1918, was 45.2 per cent; in 21 states, in 1918, 10 per cent or more of the entire school enrollment was in high school. In the 30 years, from 1890 to 1920, the population increased by 68 per cent, and the number of pupils enrolled in public high schools rose from 200,000 to a little over 1,750,000, or 815 per cent. In 1890, the girls graduating were about twice as many as the boys, whereas in 1920 the ratio had risen to two boys graduating to every three girls. In 1900, out of 20,372 teachers, the numbers of men and women were approximately equal, whereas in 1920 there were two women to every man teacher in the public high schools. The fact that the teaching profession is not one of the highest from a remunerative point of view is given as seeming to indicate why this very startling change has taken place.

Large Investments

More amazing than the size of the institutions, such as the Washington Irving High School in New York City, with its 5000 pupils, she finds to be the amount of money spent on new buildings and improvement. She finds that in 1910, 7888 schools reported that they had spent $13,436,789, while in 1922, 13,030 schools reported an expenditure of $87,669,554, or nearly seven times as much for only twice the number of schools.

Speaking of the large foreign population in Boston, Miss Harper says, "It will be obvious, therefore, that the task of providing education for a mixed group like this was no easy one for the Boston school authorities. But a persistent effort was made, and one feels that great credit is due to those people who were determined that the children of the immigrants, who came to New England during the latter part of the last centnry, should receive an education."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and New England: Probably thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight, Tuesday generally fair; fresh southwest winds, becoming northwest and north.

Weather Outlook for Week: Partly cloudy, with probability of occasional local thunder showers; moderate temperature beginning of week and mostly above normal thereafter.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	78
Atlantic City	70	Montreal	66
Boston	72	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	58	New Orleans	80
Calgary	58	New York	70
Charleston	74	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	62	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	60	Portland, Me.	72
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	58	San Francisco	50
Galveston	80	St. Louis	66
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	56
Helena	62	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	78
Kansas City	64	Washington	74
Los Angeles	66		

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 6:20 p. m.; Tuesday, 6:41 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

MOTORIST'S RECORD GIVEN TO COURT

Mr. Goodwin Supplies Vital Information

To the attention of William G. Clark, District Attorney of Essex County, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, in a public letter was called the court record of one Joseph H. Buckley, with the remark: "I am sending you this record so that you may have it on file when his case is reached in your court." Said Registrar Goodwin:

"I desire to call to your attention one Joseph H. Buckley. In 1918 this man was in a fatal accident and was found to be at fault. At that time there was no court procedure.

"On Oct. 22, 1921, he was convicted in the Salem court for operating while under the influence of liquor and sentenced to three months in the House of Correction, from which sentence he appealed. On Aug. 31, 1923, he withdrew the appeal and the Salem district court revised the sentence, reimposing the three months in jail and adding a fine of $100, but suspending both for one year. Under the law at that time, he should have received a jail sentence.

"Notwithstanding the fact that his license was taken away on June 7, 1924, he was found guilty in the Lynn District Court for operating after his license was revoked and sentenced to 10 days in the House of Correction and fined $50, from which he appealed. On Nov. 12 in your court he was allowed to plead nolle and his case was placed on file. Instead of being permitted to plead nolle and having his case placed on file, he should have been sent to jail on the suspended sentence.

"This manner of treating violators of the law doubtless led him to think that he could do as he pleased without punishment, and on June 15 of this year he was again apprehended and brought into the Peabody court for operating after his license had been revoked for which he was given two months in the House of Correction; for going away without stopping after colliding with someone, for which he was sentenced to one month in the House of Correction, and for operating while under the influence of liquor again for which he was given three months in the House of Correction. From all these sentences he has appealed, and is now again before your court. I am sending you this record so that you may have it on file when his case is reached."

BUILDERS' STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Federal Official and Employers Take Optimistic View

Although the adjustment board of the United Building Trades' Council at its meeting today voted to call members of its affiliated unions out on a general strike Wednesday at 5 o'clock, representatives of the Employers' Association and Charles G. Wood, federal conciliator, took an optimistic view of the situation, and it is confidentially expected that developments within the next day or two will avert a walkout.

Mr. Wood made two specific "peace suggestions" on Friday and these have not yet been considered by the Employers' Association. A committee of the Employers' Association will meet either late this afternoon or tomorrow morning, when consideration will be given both of the "peace suggestions" and the strike decision reached by the Trades' Council.

The proposal before the Employers' Association is that an investigation and decision in the wage dispute shall be made by the United States Department of Labor, looking toward a future arbitration of the entire matter.

Little apprehension is felt by the officials of the Employers' Association, and both sides are very anxious to continue to utilize the services of Mr. Wood.

James W. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is scheduled to take part in the Americanization exercises to be held in Brockton tomorrow. If he comes it is likely that he will be asked to consider the facts of the present dispute.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays
Tremont Temple—"Drusilla With a Million."

Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.) Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" Stewart. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance, Billy McBride's Orchestra. 7:35—Concert, Copley-Plaza Orchestra. 8—Varied program from studios of Emma Ainsler, 9—Professional program, direction Bert Spears.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6 p. m.—Program by orchestra, under the direction of Frederick A. Pullen. 8—Concert by the Aleppo Drum Corps. 8:30—Concert by John W. Roberts, baritone, accompanied by Mrs. Eleanor Turner LaZazzera. 9—Piano recital by Mrs. Irene Simpson Rommel. 9:15—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 9:40—Book review by Bennett B. Schneider. 9:50—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern, American and National leagues.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Musicale. 9—Musicale from New York. 10—Quartet. 10:30—Ed Andrews and his orchestra.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Fathers', mothers', sons', and daughters' day luncheon, Copley-Plaza, 12:20.
Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. New York, Fenway Park, 3:15.

Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass (280.3 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Bible readings—the Rev. George W. Owen, Congregatoinal Church, Hyde Park; 10:40—WNAC Women's Club Talks—Jean Sargent, Martha Lee. 1—Concert orchestra. 4—Dance orchestra, direction Billy Lossez. 5—Ray Stewartson's symphonic orchestra.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)
3 p. m.—Organ recital from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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AU QUATRIEME
When One Looks for a Present.
Presents—wedding presents, birthday remembrances, or whatever—may, like frocks, be *chic* or disastrously otherwise. One buys a frock or hat where one is sure of finding the smart, the new, the unbanal. So—indeed how much more so where two, rather than one, are involved—with gifts.
Au Quatrieme has come to have the prestige with the sophisticated in this matter of presents that certain famous French *couturiers* have in the matter of dress. One knows one cannot be betrayed into an unfortunate choice—the possibility does not exist! And though it is one of *Au Quatrieme's* many fascinations that the field of selection should seem almost limitless, one may always be certain one will be spared the unutterable boredom of wading through miles of the anonymous and the uninteresting to find what one wants. To be specific. The things *Au Quatrieme* brings over from France and England, Italy and Spain, whether modern or antique, are in all cases only the best worth bringing, and in a very great number of cases this "best" is exclusive with *Au Quatrieme* . . . When you find on this famous *"quatrieme etage"* a cowslip yellow *Quimper* tea or breakfast set with a particularly engaging design of bright birds and *fleurs des champs*, you are finding something as distinctive, in the precise meaning of the word, as it is charming, since no one else in New York has that particular design. It is held in the little town of Quimper for *Au Quatrieme* alone.
Presents That Are Decoratively Apropos
More and more, too, one considers the type of house a present is going into, and has the consideration for its recipient to choose something that will fit in with her decorative scheme. Perhaps the bride in question has a passion for the early American and is "doing" her house in old maple and chintz. Here then is the most fascinating imaginable collection of old glass, and other early American types of lamps, to select from. There is likewise an equally fascinating collection, relevant to a different type of interior, of wrought iron bridge lamps in reproductions of old Italian designs. Lamps made from old transfer vases, or vases of Italian pottery or French faience. Which is just one chapter in the story of lamps alone! And leaving aside the subject of shades.
French Screens and Venetian Glass
If one has succumbed to the charm and the vogue of screens there are the most delightful French ones, recently arrived, bewitchingly painted and decorated with delicious old *vues d'optiques*. There are French painted boxes adorned with old prints, for the desk or the dressing table. And scrap baskets of the same appealing *genre*. Venetian glass in a world of exquisite designs and colors—scent bottles, vases, tall flower beakers, table glass. Distinguished reproductions of old English and Irish table glass. Old lustre jugs. The inexpensive and blithe Spanish pottery.
And there are really no end of good things here for as little as $5 or $10 or $25. And naturally many rare and beautiful objects for much more. But whatever the price the thing you find is individual, apart—something one may feel perfect confidence in giving to a person of the greatest discrimination and taste.
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BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

"America's Greatest Garden" Describes Arnold Arboretum

E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director, Writes Book Telling of Boston's Horticultural Establishment and of Its Gorgeous Variety

Arnold Arboretum's beauty, its history, and lasting contribution to world progress in horticulture have often been described by various writers in magazine and press. Now comes a book which tells the whole story of this Boston institution, with its world-famous collection of trees and flowering shrubs, in an intimate, entertaining manner and yet with the precision of statement possible only to one who has devoted years of study and travel to the subject.

The author, E. H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arboretum, is often spoken of as "Chinese Wilson" because of the many years spent by him as a plant hunter in the interior of China. Other works from his pen include "A Naturalist in Wetsern China," "Aristocrats of the Garden" and "The Romance of Our Trees." Harvard University honored him in 1916 with the degree Master of Arts. Mr. Wilson, who is a native of England, has the further distinction of being the only man in the United States to receive the Victoria medal of honor, struck off by the Royal Horticultural Society in connection with the Queen Victoria golden jubilee, and bestowed on those most distinguished in the field of horticulture.

Credit Given to Dr. Sargent

"America's Greatest Garden" is the title of the volume, which is published by the Stratford Company, Boston. In it credit for the development of the Arboretum is given to Charles Sprague Sargent, director since its beginning in 1873. To his "hope and enthusiasm combined with untiring energy, unflinching resolve and doggedness of purpose . . . the Arboretum is what it is today." Under the frontispiece, a reproduction of a drawing of Dr. Sargent by his cousin, John Singer Sargent, is this tribute: "He Who Made It."

The attainments of Dr. Sargent, who received the honorary degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1901, and the worldwide scope of his activities are indicated at length in Who's Who. He has published many works on horticulture. Among the societies with which he is affiliated are the National Academy of Sciences; Linnaean Society, London, Eng.; National Society of Agriculture, France; foreign honorary member of the Deutsche Dentrol. Gesellschaft; Scottish Arboricultural Society, and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

It is fitting that Mr. Wilson should write such a book, for many hundreds of the plants in the Arboretum have been introduced by him. Because he has seen them growing in their native lands, has followed them to this country, and has watched their development in American soil, it is natural that he should have a more intelligent understanding of their value for New England gardens than any other living man.

Floral Procession

Mr. Wilson treats his subject in an unusual manner. After a brief review of the genesis and growth of the institution, he follows the season's floral procession in such significant chapters as "Spring Pageantry," "Summer Luxuriance," "Autumn Glory," and "Winter Beauty." Then he takes up the principal flowering groups, such as the ornamental cherries, the crabapples, the lilacs, the azaleas and the rhododendrons. He gives a chapter to the conifers and one to the climbing plants, and still another to the charming shrub garden. Finally, having told what the Arboretum is, he devotes a chapter to a recital of its accomplishments.

"When words fail, as they often do, let the pictures tell the story," the author says. Fifty full-page illustrations mirror the Arboretum through the seasons. The charm of these scenes is enhanced by such descriptive and interpretative captions as:

"A Bit of Beautiful New England Preserved Forever as a Garden," "The Hemlock Grove Is the Arboretum's Proudest Possession," "A Cool Retreat Midst Fern and Hemlock," "Queen of All Is the Spring Cherry," "Crabapple Opulence," "The Very Quintessence of Loveliness Is Azalea Mucronulata," "In June a Blaze of Gorgeous Color Lights Every Rhododendron Bush," "Moonlight Nights in August. See the Yucca Blossoms Fully Expanded," "Autumn Brings a Wealth of Brilliant Colored Fruits," "Silver Gray Beech and Frozen Brook."

Founded 50 Years Ago

When the Arboretum was founded 50 years ago, great numbers of plants now growing in America were not known in this country. The author cites the Japanese barberry and clematis paniculata as two of the most popular plants now known to American gardens, both of them having been introduced by the Arnold Arboretum, and from there disseminated, to the great advantage of garden lovers. The beautiful tree lilac, the climbing hydrangea, and the evergreen bittersweet are other well-known and exceedingly important plants which have found their way into American gardens through the Arboretum. It is pointed out as a matter of interest that the three plants named last were grown from seeds sent to the Arboretum by William S. Clark, who left the presidency of Amherst College to establish an agricultural college in Japan.

"The Arboretum is not a school of forestry," writes Mr. Wilson, "nor of landscape gardening. It is a station for the study of woody plants as individuals in their scientific relationships, their economic properties, cultural requirements and possibilities." This means, in its essence, that the Arboretum is a huge trial garden where new or little known woody plants are tested as to their ornamental or economic value. The results of these tests are given in the Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information and in the Journal of the Arboretum, and in many reports to the magazines and press.

Collection of Dried Plants

In connection with its other work, the Arboretum has accumulated a remarkable collection of dried plant material from all parts of the world, as well as an immense collection of the world's forest vegetation, and a library of about 35,000 volumes. With such sources of information at hand, it performs a useful service in supplying lost names of plants to garden lovers. On one floor of the administration building is the richest collection of cone-bearing plants ever made, the cones from China, Siberia and other foreign lands being widely represented. Strange as it may seem, the Arboretum has become, Mr. Wilson states, the best place in the world in which to study the forest flora of the Orient.

It is remarkable that so great an achievement has been accomplished in only half a century. This is particularly true when one considers the difficulties encountered. Mr. Wilson relates that Professor Sargent had at first only an old farm with which to work and $3000 a year with which to carry it on. There was little public interest in the enterprise, but Harvard University was its sponsor, the trustees named by James Arnold, a merchant of New Bedford, having given to its care the sum of $103,847 left by Mr. Arnold for horticultural purposes. Harvard, it is true, was only mildly interested in the development of an arboretum, but such men as Frederick Law Olmsted, the celebrated landscape architect, soon realized its possibilities, and finally put through a plan by which a contract was made between the city of Boston and the Fellows of Harvard College, to carry on the institution under a joint arrangement, for a thousand years, and then for another thousand years, and so on forever. As Mr. Wilson states, this was probably the most far-seeing contract of the kind which has ever been drawn up in the history of gardens.

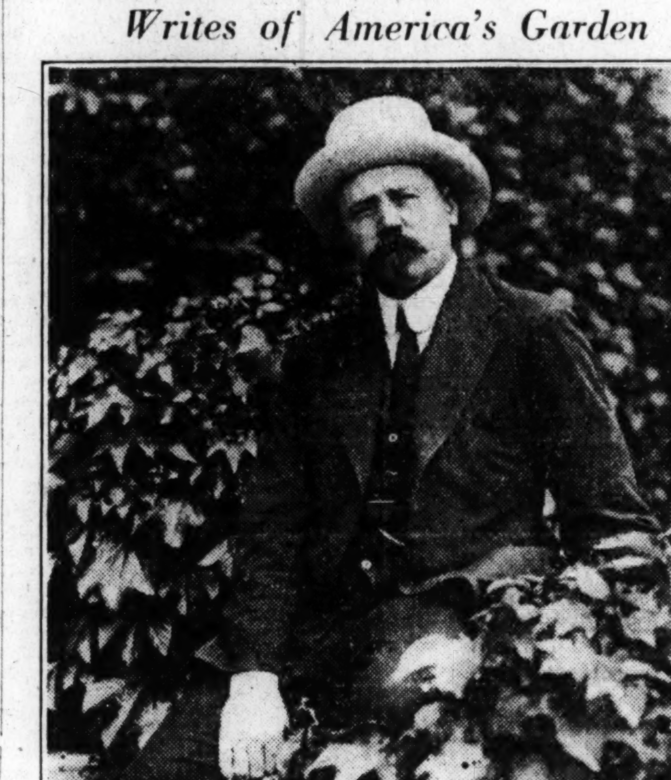
The Crowning Feature

To the original 125 acres others have been added, until the present area is approximately 250 acres, wherein are ponds, meadows, hills, a valley and brooks, with the celebrated Hemlock Hill as the crowning feature. Mr. Wilson declares that this massive natural formation, with its high, steep cliffs, rising from Bussey Brook, is not matched in any other public garden the world around.

There are now growing in the Arboretum between 5000 and 6000 species and varieties of trees and shrubs, representing 87 families. All this material is arranged in groups and properly labeled, so that any visitor may learn the names. While it is in effect a museum of living trees and shrubs, the Arboretum also is one of the world's most beautiful gardens at all seasons silently welcoming visitors to share its charms. That this contribution is not least esteemed by the author is indicated by these closing lines of the preface:

"Toward bringing man nearer unto man this garden is a potent force. It exists for service, which service knows no boundary of race or creed. The Arnold Arboretum is worthy of the Nation and of the Nation's pride. Accept the invitation here sent forth. Visit and judge of its value to the culture and amity of mankind."

Writes of America's Garden



E. H. WILSON

Mr. Wilson, Who Is Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Has Written a Book, Describing the Garden and Telling of Its Contribution in Beauty and Enjoyment as Well as Knowledge to Those Who Visit It.

Director of the Arnold Arboretum

DR. CHARLES S. SARGENT

Dr. Sargent Is Referred to in E. H. Wilson's Book on the Arboretum as "He Who Made It."

BOSTON PROGRAM FOR FOURTH LISTS MANY PATRIOTIC UNITS

Dedication of Memorial to "Declaration of Independence" Among Plans Co-ordinated With "Defense Day"—Judge T. H. Dowd to Deliver Oration

Plans for Boston's observance of "Independence Day" are nearly complete. The Boston Citizens' Committee is co-operating with city officials. A co-ordination of "Defense Day" plans along with the Fourth of July celebration has been evolved by national, state and city officials.

The significance and purpose of "Defense Day" will be expressed by two speakers, one representing the Army and the other the Navy. Mayor Curley will preside. These ceremonies take place this year in the open air on the Common at the Parkman bandstand instead of the usual indoor meeting at Faneuil Hall. Judge Thomas H. Dowd will deliver the oration. The Rev. Montgomery M. Goodwin will be the chaplain. Music will be by the Filene Band and chorus of 25 singers, as well as singing by the audience.

The color guard of the Sons of the American Revolution will participate in their continental uniforms. High School Cadets from Jamaica Plain will act as ushers. The ceremonies on the Common will be radiocast through station WNAC.

Dedication

Immediately preceding the oration exercises at the bandstand will take place the dedicatory ceremonies, at 10:30 a. m., in connection with the granite and bronze structure to be placed on the Common with the complete Declaration of Independence. This memorial will be about 9 by 12 feet in size and will be located in a prominent place on the Tremont Street side of the Common on Lafayette Mall, opposite West Street.

The usual public reading of the Declaration will take place from the balcony of the Old State House at 9:45 a. m. The reader, dressed in the fashion of 1776, who has been selected as customary by the school authorities from one of the high schools, will be David C. Sachs of the Boston Latin School.

Still earlier in the morning, at 9:30 a. m., the Mayor will raise the national flag at City Hall, as the official start of the municipal observance. Participants in this brief ceremony will be representatives of the following bodies, who will also take part in the other central events of the forenoon at the Old State House and the Common:

United States Navy battalion and band, an army detail, and details from the First Corps of Cadets and the 101st Infantry as representing the state National Guard, and a detail from the Naval Reserves; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, Military Order of the World War, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Celebrations

The committee has requested that each of the veteran groups be represented by a detachment of not exceeding 12 men and color guard. The purpose is not to make a big parade, but an escort with representatives of the several bodies invited.

Local patriotic exercises are to take place in several sections of the city for gatherings of people of neighborhoods, all going on at approximately the same time as the central ceremonies of like character at the Old State House and on the Common, between 9:30 and 11 a. m.

A public dress rehearsal will be given Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 of the children's pageant whose performance will occur on the Common the afternoon of Fourth of July as a part of the city celebration.

This pageant, "The Weeping Princess," has been arranged by Community Service of Boston under the direction of Miss Joy Higgins and tells of the efforts to cheer up a princess who could not be induced to laugh and be cheerful. A band and several hundred fancifully costumed children take part in the pageant.

NEAR EAST RELIEF TO ASSIST WRITERS

Committee Offers to Supply Reliable News

In order that magazine and newspaper writers of Massachusetts may be brought into closer touch with the latest developments in the program of the Near East Relief and may begin to shape their varied writings upon the subject toward a broadening public interest in the Golden Rule observance scheduled for next December throughout the world, Mrs. Roger Wolcott Sr., member of the Massachusetts State Committee of the Near East Relief, entertained a group of women writers today at the Hotel Somerset. Next week a similar luncheon will be given to Massachusetts men engaged in writing either for newspapers or for magazines.

At the luncheon the unfolding work of the organization was freely discussed from a variety of angles with the emphasis placed particularly upon its adaptability as a subject to many fields of writing, whether of children's stories or articles upon international politics and humanitarian subjects or even the type of fiction which does not scorn to be based upon such fact as Mrs. Margaret Deland identified as intrinsic truth at the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College recently and which she believed was the basis of all permanently valuable fiction.

Photographs and material of news and feature interest were supplied by the committee to the visiting writers and Mrs. Wolcott assures them of the co-operation of the organization in supplying them with reliable information about the organization, whose aim is to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation and re-establishment of dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute, or dependent, directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war or other causes beyond their control.

Among those invited by Mrs. Walcott to the luncheon were Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Mary D. Chambers, Miss Edna A. Foster, Mrs. Margaret S. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Etta A. B. McDonald, Mrs. Robert Minor, Mrs. George E. Partridge, Miss Lilian Whiting, Miss Lillian Cole.

"OLD IRONSIDES" DEFENDERS RALLY

Descendants of Crew to Raise Restoration Fund

Descendants of the crew of the historic frigate, Constitution, now waiting repairs at the Boston Navy Yard while a nation-wide campaign is being carried on to obtain the $500,000 necessary to rebuild it, are planning to raise $12,000 of the quota.

Commander Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, United States Navy, retired, who is the nearest male descendant of Commodore William Bainbridge, commander of the famous frigate in 1812, is sponsor of the movement to aid in its restoration, and is seeking to reach all descendants of the officers and seamen who served on the ship from 1797 to 1882.

With few exceptions, most of the heroes of the American Navy were at one time officers on "Old Ironsides." Commodore Isaac Hull, Capt. Stephen Decatur, Commodore William Bainbridge, Commodore Edward Preble and Capt. Charles Stewart were the men who made "Old Ironsides" famous. Capt. Samuel Nicholson was her first commander. Other naval officers who served on this ship include Capt. Thomas McDonough, Rear-Admiral David A. Farragut, Admiral George Dewey and Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clarke.

Commander Hoff requests that all descendants of officers and seamen who sailed on "Old Ironsides" communicate with him at Third Naval District Headquarters, South and Whitehall streets, New York City. He hopes to organize a permanent society of "Old Ironsides" descendants.

GREAT RESERVOIR SOON TO BE FILLED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (Special)—Impounding of water in the city's new supply reservoir, at Scituate will begin on July 5, marking the first step toward completion of the work started in 1917. It is not expected that water for city use may be drawn from the reservoir before the close of 1926, or the early months of 1927. The city will be required to release 20,000,000 gallons of water daily for the use of mills along the course of the Pawtucket River, in accordance with terms of enabling legislation.

The reservoir which will join lesser waterways with a total drainage of 93 square miles will have a water surface of 5 2-3 square miles. The main dam is 3200 feet in length, built to a height of 100 feet above the river bed. Eighteen miles of roads have been built to replace highways to be submerged. Work of removing four mill villages from below the flow line and the last of the stripping is going on. The project is to cost more than $20,000.

CHINESE JUNK SAILS FROM CONNECTICUT

STATFORD, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Bearing a message of good will from the town council of Stratford to the Colonial secretary of Bermuda, the Chinese junk Amoy, said to be the first craft of its kind ever to appear on the Atlantic seaboard, sailed from Stratford yesterday for the British West Indies.

Leroy Lewis of Stratford, who purchased the craft last fall from Capt. George Ward, the man who sailed the junk here from China, was at the tiller. The Amoy is 68 feet long and draws but four feet of water. Fashioned throughout of camphor wood logs, cut in the interior of China and floated down stream to the city of Amoy, it was put together entirely by hand, bamboo pins being used in place of wire nails.

ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS WINNERS ARE NAMED

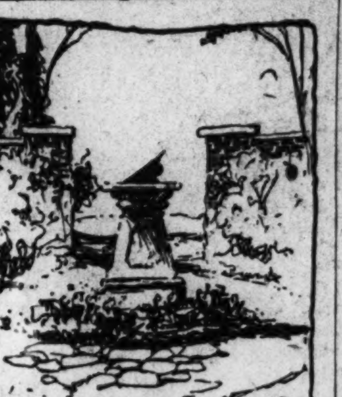
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29, (Special)—Awards to the winners in the recent city-wide Junior Achievement Clubs exhibit were made at the first of the annual field days and outings of the organization at the Eastern States Exposition grounds Saturday afternoon. The Pemaquid Head-to-Foot Club of Indian Orchard was named the champion club of the city.

First place in the field day events was taken by the Rainbow Achievement Club. The Fulopeps were second with a total of 29 points in the girls' division. The Kingston Woodcraft Club was first in the boys' division with 32 points and the Cubs Woodcraft Club was second with 29 points.

SPRINGFIELD OPENS PLAYGROUND SEASON

SPRINGFIELD, June 29 (Special)—Junior Achievement Club work on the city playgrounds will begin its second year today with about 1500 boys and girls enrolled. Within two weeks it is planned to have club projects organized in at least seven of the cit's playgrounds.

Basketry and home improvement enterprises will be started for the girls, and tov making, advanced woodcraft and possibly electrical projects for the boys. The clubs will be conducted daily with the playground supervisors as leaders. An exhibit of the work done will be given Aug. 24 and 25 in the Junior Institute Building.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Albany, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

A BLIND horse was rescued from the Hudson River recently by Thomas McNamara of 10 De-Witt Street, who jumped into the water and after great difficulty guided the animal to the shore.

The horse had been turned loose near the slip at the foot of North Ferry Street. Wandering about sightless, the animal fell off the dock. Spectators called the police, while the animal vainly floundered about. Humane society officials also were summoned, and arrived ready to end the horse's futile struggles.

Mr. McNamara, who had been attracted to the scene, volunteered to attempt a rescue, and, with permission of police and humane society representatives, dived into the water. Swimming to the horse, he soon guided the blind animal into the bed of the abandoned end of the old Erie Canal, about 100 feet from the slip. Following this part of the rescue, a new obstacle appeared. Both man and horse sank deep into the mire.

It was a slow, hard struggle, but the horse was patiently urged to renewed efforts by his rescuer. Little by little they worked toward the bank, and finally reached shore, both covered with black mire.

Omaha, Neb.
Special Correspondence

A PAIR of robins recently built a nest under the driver's seat of one of the Sunderland Brothers Company's wagons in the Twentieth and Hickory streets yard. With sudden increase of spring demands, the wagon was needed. Walter Wilke, superintendent of the yard, saw the nest with Mother Robin sitting on the eggs.

"What'll I do?" he asked the head offices, explaining the situation.

"Don't disturb the robins," came back word. Orders were given to get a wagon from the Twenty-first and Pacific streets yard. The little robins are now hatched out and the old birds are busy feeding the three yellow-billed, wide-mouthed youngsters.

"We sure need that wagon," says Mr. Wilke, "but we won't touch it till all of those three young robins have flown away on their own power."

Y. M. C. U. OFFERS SUMMER STUDY

Individual Instruction and Supervised Study Given Without Classes

A school without classes, in which the students set their own hours for study and instruction, probably the only one of its kind in the United States, known as the School for Supervised Study, will open its first summer session under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union next Monday. Its main purpose is to help men who left school before they completed the regular elementary and secondary school course. Women are admitted when accommodations permit.

Primarily, the school gives high school training but elementary school courses also are provided. The high school subjects include; languages (English, Latin and modern); history (ancient, medieval, English and American); Mathematics (elementary and advanced algebra, trigonometry and plane and solid geometry). The elementary school subjects include reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and spelling.

Taught by University Instructors

The school provides individual instruction and supervised study by university instructors without class work or class recitations. Students are promoted as rapidly as they show capability; the quick-learning student does not have to wait for the slower one, as he does in class work.

Its operation has the oversight of the Department of Education of Massachusetts and the School Committee of the city of Boston. The school is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., so that the student may select his own hours for study or for individual instruction under members of the faculty. He is not forced to be absolutely regular in his attendance. He may be present one week and absent the next if his work calls for alternating schedule. William F. Stearns is superintendent of the school.

Examinations Prepared

Students are prepared for any examination which may deal with the subjects covered in the curriculum. Already the school has prepared students for Massachusetts university extension examinations, civil service examinations, teachers' promotional examinations in Boston Public Schools, coast guard examinations, college entrance examinations, and others. The school also has a number of distinctly individual needs.

Students at any stage of learning may enroll without desire for credit, but merely for the benefits of instruction. The cost of the instruction is announced as easily met.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, representative of approximately 300,000 dairy farmers in the United States, will hold its ninth annual meeting November 23 to 25 at Philadelphia. The meeting will coincide with the convention of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia.

Tokyo (AP)—The new library building of Waseda University, which will be the second modern library to be constructed in Tokyo since 1923, is expected to be completed before the end of this year. The new structure was designed by Dr. Naito and Dr. Sato of the Waseda faculty, and covers nearly 1400 square yards. The main reading room is two stories in height, and will seat more than 500 persons.

Buenos Aires (AP)—A committee report in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the question of recognition of the Russian Soviet Government says that such recognition would be "premature." It is understood the report will be submitted to the House during the present week.

New York (AP)—Ignorant immigrants seeking to evade the United States quota law are being mulcted of thousands of dollars, according to W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. Husband cites one case where 120 immigrants lost $18,000 in an attempt to get into the United States.

Dublin (AP)—A census will be taken in Ireland next year, in the northern counties at least. It will be the first count of the population since before the war.

Seattle (AP)—Sarah Lockwood, professor of journalism, University of Missouri, was chosen president of Theta Sigma Phi, national women's professional journalism fraternity at the closing sessions of the annual convention here.

Washington (AP)—Information made public by the Department of Agriculture discloses that, with a relatively short American onion crop in prospect, the United States probably would import more onions this year than the 1,324,642 bushels brought in last year, mostly from Spain.

New York (AP)—Seventy-four of the candidates who tried the recent examinations for certified public accountant registration, conducted in 25 states, succeeded in passing, according to the American Institute of Accountants, which prepared the examination. There were 430 candidates of whom 59 were conditioned and 297 failed.

New York (AP)—Princeton University will receive a bequest of $20,000 for a fellowship in practical ethics under the will of Theodore F. Saxay, late vice-president of the Hugenot Society of America.

Boston Art Notes

In Classroom B, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, there is an exhibition of the home study class work, done under the museum school's auspices, directed by Anson K. Cross. This exhibit illustrates the remarkable progress made by pupils under self-instruction, guided by the textbok of the course, and by Mr. Cross' glass for helping the student to attain to the artist's vision in drawing and painting. It is in order, in this connection, to state that Mr. Cross' glass is not to be confused with the Leonardo da Vinci glass, used by artists for centuries for tracing scenes and figures, and described in the form of a recent adaptation by a Boston painter in the Monitor of June 20. The pupil looks at Mr. Cross' glass, not through it. He does not use the glass to trace on, but compares what he sees on the glass with what he has drawn, and thus learns to perfect his direct vision. In a recent letter to Mr. Cross the director of a large eastern school of applied and fine arts wrote: "In my opinion this is the only method by which drawing can be taught successfully by correspondence, and I sincerely hope that your home study class may continue with an ever increasing membership."

An exhibition of Flemish and French tapestries of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is being held at the Casson Galleries, Copley Square, Boston.

ACADEMY ANNOUNCES GIFTS

DEERFIELD, Mass., June 29 (AP)—The trustees of Deerfield Academy announced today the receipt of a gift of $100,000, one half of which was contribuated by the president of the board, Charles T. Plunkett, of Adams, and the remainder from friends of the school in various parts of the country. One donation of $10,000 came from Minnesota. The money will be used to erect a new dormitory to house 66 boys. It is hoped to have one half of the new building available for use by Jan. 1, 1926.

NEW HAVEN ROAD PROMOTIONS MADE

Appointment of W. A. Potts, formerly chief clerk, as assistant general passenger agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was announced today. He succeeds H. Price, who was recently made traffic manager of the newly organized New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven line.

Mr. Potts has served the company in various capacities in the New York and New Haven offices and at one time was traveling passenger agent.

H. S. Kneller, traveling passenger agent, has been appointed chief clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Potts.

P. J. Sullivan, formerly assistant chief clerk, will succeed Mr. Kneller as traveling passenger agent.

SCOUTS GET SHERMAN LAKE

SPRINGFIELD, June 29 (Special)—Sherman Lake, on whose shore Camp Sherman in Brimfield is located, became the property of Hampden County Council, Boy Scouts of America, Saturday, when deed was passed, Henry F. Punderson, chairman of the special camp purchase committee of the council, announced. The purchase also gives the Scouts an athletic field for tennis, baseball and volley ball. The purchase completes the program laid out by Mr. Punderson last fall.

Store Hours During the Summer—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

Traveling at Home or Abroad

Jordan Marsh Steamer Wardrobe Trunks, 42.50 to 150.00

BEFORE starting on your Summer trip visit our Luggage Department. You will find here a wide assortment of distinctive luggage, reasonably priced, that will withstand hard knocks.

Coming or Going?
No difference whether you are coming to or going from New England our Travel Bureau will gladly assist you. Of course there is no charge for this service.

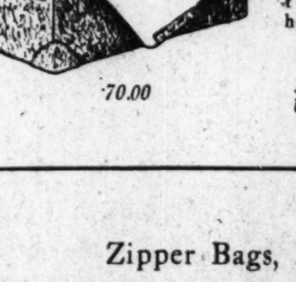
Trunks That Are Distinctive

Jordan Marsh especially built wardrobe trunks with warp-proof and dust-proof molding are extremely satisfactory.

They are beautifully finished and fitted with drawers, shoe boxes, laundry bags, garment hangers, curtains and other equipment.

Prices on these wardrobe trunks vary from 45.00 to 200.00

For Men Who Travel



70.00

A Pullman traveling bag of genuine walrus, equipped with comb, brush, shaving brush and holder, Gillette safety razor and tooth brush holder.

Other fitted bags, 35.00 to 90.00
Unfitted bags, 8.00 to 52.00

For Women Who Travel

A Suitcase of genuine cobra grained cowhide, with separate tray completely fitted with a toilet set of eight pieces.

Other fitted suitcases 25.00 to 180.00

Price 25.00

—and also
Zipper Bags, Hat Boxes, Hat Trunks and Domestic and Imported Suitcases.

STREET FLOOR OF THE ANNEX

FARM PRICES AFFECT SCHOOL

Co-operative Marketing Seen as Education Factor at N. E. A.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29 (Special)—If farmers are to be able to buy education and culture for their families and their communities, they must have co-operative marketing, declared Macy Campbel, head of the Department of Rural Education of Iowa State Teachers' College, in an address as president of the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association.

Realizing the primary importance of this economic factor, the Department of Rural Education has set to work to bring the subject to the attention of rural America through the help of a committee of nationally known workers in the field of agricultural co-operation.

Speaking of the work of this committee, of which he is secretary, Professor Macy said:

Response Is Hearty

"I have never been connected with an educational movement before which received such immediate and spontaneous response from the farm people as does this."

The committee is now at work to determine what facts concerning co-operative marketing should be taught in the American public schools.

Much special work with individual children resulting in fewer failures is made possible by consolidating schools, Paul Dillingham, superintendent of schools of Falmouth, Mass., told the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association at its session here today.

Failures Eliminated

Describing the results in Falmouth, where a fleet of seven large motor busses gathers up the children from all parts of the town and brings them to the school centers, Mr. Dillingham said:

"Falmouth has the educational problem of having a large foreign population. In the old one-teacher school, pupils of all degrees of mentality were commonly found and all the eight grades were taught by one teacher. Usually many of the entering children could not understand English. The result was a great deal of retardation. In the consolidated school, a subprimary class has as its main objective the teaching of English to entering pupils. The result has been an almost complete elimination of failures in the primary grades."

Falmouth has replaced 13 of the old-type schools with four modern units, two of which are elementary schools and the others junior and senior high schools.

N. E. A. LEADERS RENEW CABINET POST CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

saw that further campaigning along this line promised for the time being to be barren of results. Miss Williams says in her legislative report:

"Beginning in March numerous conferences with members of Congress, members of the legislative commission, other important educators and the legislative representatives of the supporting organizations, were held in Washington. The consensus of opinion of those who conferred on this important question was that it would be unwise to include the federal aid appropriations in the new bill. It seemed best at this time to build upon the sentiment for a department of education which had been created throughout the country and in Congress by the supporters of the education bill as well as by the report of the reorganization committee."

Asked to comment further on the federal aid decision, Miss Williams said: "There is a general understanding among educators that federal aid will be deferred. Our bill in the last several sessions of Congress has been a double-headed one. We have decided it is better to make progress in the one direction that is now open.

Way Temporarily Blocked

"It is inconceivable that the National Education Association will ever give up the idea of the extension of federal aid to education. The same reasons which made it necessary to equalize opportunity within the counties are applicable to the states. It is but one step further to apply this aim to the Federal Government. However, the wave of selfishness that swept over the country after the war when we had our hands full of gold, has blocked the door for the present toward this plan of equalization of educational opportunity.

"There is in this no occasion for discouragement. After all a department of education can do much to stimulate education in the various states without the funds which would have come through federal aid. Opportunities which do not now exist will be available to a secretary of education. The removal of illiteracy, Americanization of the foreign-born, training of teachers, physical education and equalization of opportunity were the objectives of the federal aid proposal. A secretary of education without federal aid will still find ways of promoting all these."

Further indicating educational advantages expected of the proposed department, the National Education Association's legislative secretary pointed out as foremost the dignifying of education.

Education a Foundation Stone

"Recognition of education's importance stands out through the long years of the teachers' campaign as their impelling motive," said Miss Williams "Public education is a foundation stone of the Republic. The teachers feel that education would be greatly encouraged and the Nation accordingly benefited if education had its spokesman in the president's counsels, vouchsafed kindred opportunities as business and agriculture for investigation and impartation." Miss Williams continued:

"A department of education would help us to avail ourselves of the best in education that is being brought out in foreign countries. It is possible that some day we may have educational attachés abroad. In such a case it is not inconceivable that, through their familiarity with what is being taught in foreign textbooks, they may observe tendencies and forecast disagreement to our Government in time to prevent war.

"In the realm of research very important work needs to be done in education. Some investigations should be undertaken which will require long periods to complete, as much as 10 years in some instances. We do not have, for example, the knowledge of school construction that should be available to all. Consequently too much money is being spent on some school buildings, too little on others. The privately-endowed foundations have done much, but it is the belief of educators that the best agency in this country to investigate and interpret the peoples' schools is the peoples' own agency, their government."

State Control Insured

No powers of control over the educational systems of the various states are vested in the proposed department. The National Education Association's legislative secretary emphasized this point, restating it by saying that state superintendents of education would still have complete authority.

The department of education proposal has not suffered but grown stronger under the delays it has endured, Miss Williams declared. Observing that in some quarters it had been said these delays would cause the bill to lose support, she found the actual result to be greater understanding and backing. Miss Williams concluded:

"We cannot count as lost the last few years. This is a big undertaking affecting nearly 100,000 000 people and big things move slowly. Twenty-seven national organizations of men and women have actively enlisted for the department of education and it has enormous support among the laity. The public, we believe, has finally come to appreciate what a department of education means."

SET OF ASTROLABES PRESENTED TO OXFORD

OXFORD, Eng., June 8 (AP)—The 63 astrolabes given to the university by Dr. Lewis Evans, brother of Sir Arthur Evans, the archæologist, when taken with those now in the possession of the colleges, form the most complete and representative series of this rare and ingenious instrument.

The astrolabe appears to have been invented about 150 B. C. by Hipparchus, who measured the exact length of the year, the distance to the fixed stars, the time of revolution and eclipse of the moon, and invented trigonometry and the system of locating points on the map by latitude and longitude. Its use is to measure the altitude of the sun and the stars, and it is one of the few scientific instruments saved from the wreckage of Greek civilization.

PARKER HOUSE SALE UPHELD

Sale of the Parker House property on School Street to its present lessees, the J. R. Whipple Corporation, for $1,800,000, may be consummated without delay, according to the decision of Arthur W. Dolan, judge in the Suffolk County Probate Court. The ruling approves the action of Moses Williams Jr. and Philip Dexter, trustees of the hotel estate.

UNITY IS GOAL FOR CURRICULA

Co-operative Movement Is Planned to Make Courses Fill Modern Needs

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—More than 1000 school communities, in all parts of the country, are at work on what is called the biggest co-operative educational study ever attempted in the United States—that of revising the public school curriculum to meet modern needs, E. C. Broome, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Broome is chairman of the curriculum commission of the National Education Association, which held a round table meeting here today, and author of a resolution, adopted two years ago at a meeting of the Department of Superintendence which started the work.

The plan which has awakened such general interest was briefly outlined by Mr. Broome as the first nation-wide effort to revise the curricula of American public schools, both elementary and secondary, on the basis of the pooled experience of superintendents and their staffs in all parts of the United States, a method which he believes more practical as well as more democratic, than any heretofore used.

Explaining the program further, Mr. Broome continued:

"Under this co-operative plan, all superintendents are working at once on the revision of their own curriculum. A staff of the commission at Washington serves as a clearing house and guidance bureau for the work, co-ordinating the many individual efforts. We hope that the result will be that different sections will come to have a pretty high degree of agreement in curricula. While the subject matter must vary with the peculiar needs of America's highly varied sections, we believe that out of this study will grow agreement as to content of the courses, as to organization of schools to carry them into operation, and as to methods of handling them. While the commission's recommendations will be purely optional we believe they will be very much more effective than any official program imposed upon schools and much more useful than any course of study, however ideal in theory, which does not grow out of practices and needs of the country itself."

"Y" ENDOWNMENT FUND INCREASE IS SOUGHT

Like associations in other cities, the Boston Y. M. C. A. is now making a special effort to increase its endowment fund, as one of the most practical ways in which its work can be safeguarded and made permanent. The association announces that its endowment fund at present amounts to $346,726.11, and that a fund of not less than $2,000,000 is needed. The income from such a fund, added to the amount received each year from privileges accorded members, would mean an effective occupation of the field by the association.

Educators' Proposed Bill Embodies Features to Facilitate Enactment

By a Staff Correspondent

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29

THE new bill for a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet, which has been drafted by the National Education Association for submission to the next Congress, carries the following provisions, it is announced by the association:

1. Establishment at the seat of government of an executive department, to be known as the Department of Education, to be under the control and direction of a Secretary of Education.

2. Transfer of the present Bureau of Education, now in the Department of the Interior, of the federal Board of Vocational Education, established in 1917, and of certain other agencies, to the new Department of Education.

3. Establishment of a federal conference on education, to consist of one representative and one alternate appointed by the head activities of the federal departments.

4. Collection of statistics and other data by the Department of Education to show the condition and progress of education in the several states and in foreign countries. In order to aid the people of the several states in establishing and maintaining more efficient schools and school systems, in devising better methods of organization, administration and financing of education, in developing better types of school buildings and in providing for their use, in improving methods of teaching, and in developing more adequate curricula and courses of study, research shall be undertaken in (1) rural education; (2) elementary education; (3) secondary education; (4) higher education; (5) professional education; (6) physical education, including health education and recreation; (7) the training of teachers; (8) immigrant education; (9) adult education; and (10) such other fields as in the judgment of the Secretary of Education may require attention and study. The Department of Education is to make available to state educational officers and other persons interested in education the results of its researches and investigations.

5. An appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purpose of providing staff and conducting studies and investigations.

N. E. A. Convention Sidelights

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29

PHILADELPHIA appears to have a shade the advantage in the contest for next year's meeting place of the National Educational Association. Los Angeles and Seattle are the other competitors. There is considerable opinion the next convention should be held in the east and the sesquicentennial celebration at Philadelphia weighs heavily in its favor with the school teachers. The representatives of all three cities will present their attractions to the new board of directors Friday afternoon, following adjournment of the convention.

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Miss Florence M. Hale of Maine, who has many supporters for the presidency of the N. E. A., should she sometime become a candidate, will be without a stenographer this summer. Miss Hale is supervisor of rural schools of Maine, and her chief, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas president of the World Federation of National Education Associations, sails July 6 for its convention in Scotland. Dr. Thomas is taking several of his stenographers with him. Miss Hale arranged with Dr. Thomas to take her stenographer also, provided the young woman's father would pay her expenses. He agreed. As he put it, "If you are willing to be without your stenographer this summer, I ought to be willing to pay for the trip."

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More than one delegate leaving word with the hotel office to be called early the next morning has awakened past the hour and marked down a demerit for the hotel service—to find the telephone ringing promptly a little later, on sun time. Indianapolis is situated in the midst of a great farming region and shuns daylight saving time.

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School methods are swiftly changing, according to what the teachers at this convention hear on all sides. The teachers themselves are changing, but that is not on the program. It takes but a few days' acquaintance with the select teachers of the Nation meeting here to find that many a teacher of today is not what she was in thought a few years back, nor will be a few years hence. Educational progress may be described at this convention in terms of research, interpretation, character building of youth, and so on. Among the teachers themselves it is written in silent letters of broadening and quickening.

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Recently T. D. Martin, director of the membership division, was waiting at a railroad station in a near-by small town when one of the well-known members of the association, alighting from a train, spied him. "I have paid my dues in the National Education Association," she announced, "and I understand that I am entitled to whatever services the association can render." The membership director granted that was the case. "Then," said the member with a twinkle in her eye, "kindly help me with my grips to the corner," Mr. Martin carried out the pledge of his division.

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Jesse H. Newlon, president of the association, returns to his home state to preside over the largest gathering of the nation's educators. Mr. Newlon, now superintendent of schools in Denver, Col., was born in Indiana, graduated from Indiana University and began his teaching in a country school in his native county. His wife also hails from Indiana. Mr Newlon has made a notable record in Denver, and his work has received national recognition.

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But a very short distance from Shortridge High School, the main convention center, stands the imposing new home o fthe American Legion, recently opened and not yet entirely occupied.

Shortridge High School makes a pleasant hall. The local school system has turned the building over to the educational association, and the sound of newspaper reporters at their typewriters and exhibitors narrating the virtues of their stock is heard where the school children studied but a short time ago. Appreciation of the value of exhibition space at these conventions is so keen that the day word is sent out to prospective exhibitors telegrams begin pouring in with requests.

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Bright yellow lei are worn by the Hawaiian delegation, which proudly calls attention to the fact that it is carrying out its established record of a full delegation. Its ten members represent both native and American teachers.

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Character education occupies a very prominent place on the convention program. The association will not only hear the report of a committee, but will devote a morning to addresses on this topic, which is being considered all along the line from the elementary grades to the universities.

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Busy days these for the educator with a diversity of interests. Twenty events are officially scheduled for today, when things are starting, and no less than 33 tomorrow. Both days open with educational breakfasts.

GAIN IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SHOWN IN DR. TIGERT'S REPORT

Federal Commissioner of Education Submits Figures From 44 States Showing 24,076,000 Children in Public Schools—More Buildings, Salaries Higher

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29—Public school enrollment in 1924 reached 24,076,000, a gain of 3.6 per cent during two years, making it necessary, in face of nation-wide efforts toward economy, to provide facilities for 837,000 additional school children. Such was the report of Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, to the National Council of Education here.

The National Council is one of a dozen or more organizations allied with the National Education Association.

Dr. Tigert's figures were based on returns from 44 states. They also showed that in 1924 there were 29,346,000 children of school age, or 2.5 per cent more than in 1922.

A large increase in high school enrollments, 17.7 per cent greater in 1924 than in 1922, was an outstanding feature of the report which also showed an increase of 1.6 per cent in elementary schools. Establishment of about 1000 consolidated schools for rural districts during the last two years, making a total of 14,000 in the Nation, was reported. The commissioner said it was estimated that there are now 3,000,000 pupils attending consolidated school units, and that their annual expenditure for transportation is $30,000,000.

The Three R's

The three R's continue to be the basis of American education, Dr. Tigert assured the meeting, but explained that what were once called "fads," such as music, art and hand work, are now considered as necessary to the proper education of the coming generation as reading, writing and arithmetic. Platoon schools, he reported, continue to gain in favor, 93 cities having adopted the plan in one or more schools, up to April, 1925. In view of the greater increase in high school attendance and likewise greater costs per capita for secondary education, it would seem that the great problem of providing adequate funds is constantly accentuated. In 1924 current expenses were approximately 11 per cent greater than in 1922, involving an extra cost of some $175,000,000. Outlay for buildings and grounds went forward at a much greater rate. In 1924 approximately $376,000,000 was expended in this way, which exceeded the expenditures for the same purpose in 1922 nearly 23 per cent. State legislators were able to carry out their program of economy without appreciable injury to the schools.

Dr. Tigert's report continues in part:

There has resulted during the past year a wider adoption of the budget system for county and other school taxing units. Outstanding are New York, which provided an increase of approximately $9,000,000 effective July 1, 1925; Montana, where an act referred to the people the question of providing for a five mill state school tax; and Oklohama, where a proposed amendment to the state constitution will, if ratified, provide for a state fund sufficient to make $1500 available per pupil in attendance.

Teachers' Colleges

The year marked a continuation of a well-defined tendency in recent years to transform normal schools into teachers' colleges, with four-year courses and degree-conferring authority. This was done for two institutions in Arizona and nine in Wisconsin. Arkansas also changed the name of its normal school to "teachers' college" and increased the appropriation for its support. Some progress was made in six or more states in the direction of better qualification of teachers through improvement of certification laws of one kind or another.

One of the pronounced trends of educational progress during the past year has been an increased emphasis and a steady accomplishment in the direction of a reorganization of curriculum material to meet modern needs. Particularly encouraging is the interest displayed in revising the elementary school curriculum.

During the past year, likewise, there has been an awakening over the country with reference to the needs of moral and character instruction in the school. The year marks a distinct step toward more adequate opportunity for the individual pupil and away from the old mass methods.

Several plans of individual instructions are being tried at various points. Perhaps those best known are the Winnetka and the Dalton plans.

Standardized intelligence and achievement tests, which until recently were subjected in many places to either doubt or dogma, have become practically universal in our city school systems for one purpose or another.

More Emphasis on Research

Increased emphasis, too, has been placed during the last year on research and scientific methods in education. In 1923, there were about 80 research bureaus in the cities of the country. Now there are some 120 such bureaus.

During the last year education for better citizenship has continued to receive that popular interest and attention from educators which began immediately after the war. About 20 states have not yet established directors for this kind of service in their state department.

According to the statistics for 1922-24, the kindergarten enrollment of the country shows an increase of 61,523. The total enrollment is now 617,353. This growth shows that the kindergarten is increasingly accepted as an organic and essential part of the school.

There was in 1924 an average increase in salaries paid rural teachers, in all types of schools, of $24. On the whole, salaries in city schools exceed in purchasing power the salaries of 1914, although in some instances this is not true. During the past two years the increases in salaries of city teachers have been relatively small, amounting on the average to about 3 per cent.

One of the significant movements in cities is that of providing equal pay for equal training and experience, regardless of whether the teacher is employed in the primary, intermediate, or secondary grades. More than 100 cities have recently adopted this plan of single salary schedules.

DEFENSE DAY PLAN OPPOSED

Student Liberals Deplore Exhibitions of Military Strength

ANDOVER, Mass., June 29 (Special)—Adoption of a resolution commending President Coolidge for refusing to allow Armistice Day to be used for military mobilization, and urging that he oppose the continuance of Defense Test Day, set this year for July 4, closed the third annual conference of the Student Federation of Religious Liberals, which has been in session at Phillips Academy.

Passed unanimously at the final meeting of the convention, the resolution, addressed to the President, reads:

"We, the Student Federation of Religious Liberals, assembled in our third annual conference at Andover, Mass., go on record as being heartily in favor of your stand taken in refusing the proposed attempt to appoint Armistice Day as Defense Test Day. And we further hope that you will attempt to prevent any international misunderstanding and to that end we respectfully urge you to refuse to lend your influence to any further exhibitions of military and naval power."

Stanley High of New York City, an associate secretary of the Foreign Missions Board of the Methodist Church, was the concluding speaker. Discussing pacifism, he said: "If we were all ready to condemn the extreme militarists as we are ready to condemn the extreme pacifists, the problem of world peace would be well on toward solution." He deplored the excesses of militaristic propaganda, and the maintenance of compulsory military training departments in the schools and colleges of the country.

New officers of the federation elected for the ensuing year include Russell Wood of Harvard, president; Dorothy Dyar of Union Theological Seminary, vice-president; Gertrude Chase of Mt. Holyoke College, secretary; and Lucius Pennington of the Harvard Theological School, treasurer. It was decided to hold the conference in Andover again in 1926.

FAR EAST PROBLEMS TOPIC OF CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Second Annual Session of Harris Memorial Foundation Will Be Attended by Prominent American, Japanese and Chinese Educators

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Dealing with problems of the Far East, social, political and economic resources of China and Japan, and the attitude of these countries to the United States, the Second Institute of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation, University of Chicago, is to open here tomorrow and extend to July 18.

P. W. Kuo, president of the Southeastern University, Nanking, China, announced as one of the best known educators of his land, will give the first of a series of lectures, his subject being "Political, Economic and Social Tendencies in Modern China." Thursday he will speak on "The Position of China in Eastern China," and on July 6 he will explain China's relations with the United States.

Open to Public

"Preparations are being made for big audiences, with world attention centered on the Far East and with daily dispatches from China bringing reports of riots. The lectures are open to the public.

A Japanese statesman, a Chinese educator and an Englishman who for 20 years has edited a Chinese newspaper, a United States Consul for China, and an author of books on the Far East will be among the speakers at the institute.

Count Michimasa Soyeshima, member of the Japanese House of Peers, will speak on "Political, Economic and Social Aspects of Modern Japan," at the meeting Wednesday. The count is a graduate of Cambridge University, England. Japan's policy in the Far East will be described by him July 8, and a week later he will again appear in an address on "Japan's Relations With the United States."

H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the Peking and Tien Tsin Times, and of the China Year Book, an Englishman who has lived in China 20 years, will discuss "China's Finances." He will speak again July 13 on extraterritoriality in China, and July 16 will make an address on "Domestic Politics in China."

Siberian Problem

Henry K. Norton, business man, publicist, author of "The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia," will speak July 14 on "The Russians in the Far East."

Julean Arnold, United States Consul or commercial attaché in China since 1902, editor of the Commercial Year Book of China, will discuss that country's economic resources.

China and Japan are being given particular emphasis at the institute, the foundation for which was established in 1923, with a trust fund for the "promotion of a better understanding on the part of the American citizens of the other peoples of the world, thus establishing a basis for improved international relations and a more enlightened world order."

The first institute, held last summer, centered about problems of European reconstruction. Courses dealing with the Far East and international relations in general are to be offered at summer sessions of the university, it was announced. They are open to graduate and to advanced undergraduate students. Members of the staff are from the University of Chicago faculty and from other universities.

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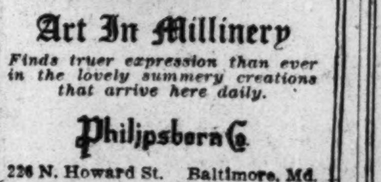

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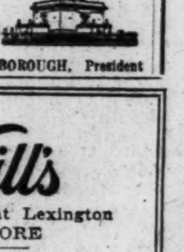

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ILLITERACY CUT 200,000 IN 1924 BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Adult Total 4,500,000 Still to Be Reached, Mr. Herlihy Tells Educators—15 States Active—State Supervision Advised—Aliens Eager for Courses

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29 (Special)—Immigrant and native illiterates to the number of 300,000 received first-class educational aid through the Nation's public schools last year, but the total of adults who need to be reached is 4,500,000, Charles M. Herlihy, president of the department of adult education of the National Education Association, told the department here.

Mr. Herlihy is supervisor of adult alien education for Massachusetts. The experimental stage in immigrant education and classes for native illiterates has been passed he declared, adding:

Education in English and citizenship for adult men and women has been established as an integral part of the public school systems in 15 states, and the outlook is most promising for immediate expansion in a number of other states.

Duty of Public Schools

Wherever the state and local governments have voted to spend money on this new type of educational work the native and foreign adults have grasped the opportunity to attend and continued to attend at considerable sacrifice.

The United States Bureau of Education will appoint a specialist in adult education this year who will provide the necessary federal educational leadership in this new field. This appointment insures the future development of adult education in all sections of the country.

Instruction in elementary reading and writing for the 3,000,000 native illiterates and the 1,500,000 foreign illiterates is a public school responsibility which ought to be recognized by every local community.

Illiteracy is a serious handicap in the exercise of good citizenship when one realizes the marked increase in the use of the referendum on vital state and national issues. The success of representative democracy requires a literate electorate and a citizenry that understands the theory on which our government is founded.

After pointing out that adult education calls for teachers specially qualified, trained, and financed, Miss Clutie Bloodworth, director of the division of exceptional education in the Alabama Department of Education, outlined the requirements for an adequate program in this field.

State Control Advised

She said in part:

In developing any kind of educational program the directing force should be located in the state department of education because the department views the field from a vantage point, has already surveyed it and is already in possession of the facts fundamental to the making of an educational program.

The second need is the incorporation of the program of adult education as a part of the official general program. Third, the native illiterates must become acquainted with the entire group of people making them the beneficiaries of a program. Courses of study prove the fourth of the outstanding needs.

In the process of making themselves and their proposed social service known to the beneficiaries of their plans and in the closer sympathy and understanding thereby resulting, the promoters of a program will see goals begin to glow like wayside lights through the dusk leading to a marked place for arrival.

The fifth need is books more textbooks for slow readers would make it possible for independence in reading to be attained more rapidly. Government bulletins are not usable by farmers and farm women because the print and language make them hard except for skilled readers. Libraries containing books attractive to adults who are slow readers would hasten adult education at a rate impossible to estimate.

FUEL ECONOMY STUDY FAVORED

Practicality Supported in Teaching Classes in Natural Sciences

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29 (Special)—Instruction in the economy of fuels could save the Nation more than $1,000,000,000 annually, Henry Harap of the Cleveland School of Education, told the department of science instruction of the National Education Association in an appeal for emphasis on the practical in natural science classes.

By equipping the coming generation with a knowledge of the economic use of such necessities as fuel and food, great savings could be brought about in all resources. The schools should also help people to solve the daily problems of ventilation, heating, lighting, plumbing and cleaning, as well as the more special problems arising from the use of radios, automobiles and phonographs, Mr. Harap held.

Natural science teaching in the schools can serve a high function by training students to protect themselves against propaganda through learning first to ascertain facts, said B. C. Gruenberg.

Natural science teaching has been handicapped along with other school processes from the acceptance of teaching as indoctrination, he asserted, continuing:

"While we never tire of casting ridicule upon the superseded notions of the past, we complacently assume too often, that the notions of the present will prevail forever. If we acknowledge that the chief function of teaching is to transmit the gains of the past, we must recognize that the most important function of natural science teaching is not to impress upon young people what science says today (or what it said on the day the teacher last learned something new) but the fundamentals that entitle science to a hearing. The best that natural science teaches today is not a mass of precisely measured and labeled details which constitute factual knowledge but a method for determining unmistakable facts and for meeting problems by the use of facts."

PART-TIME SCHOOL FILLS A NEW NEED

Offers Education to Those Who Quit to Go to Work

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—For the child who longs to "quit school and go to work," part-time schools frequently offer more effective education than the conventional full-time school which ignores their special needs, said Arthur B. Mays, associate professor of industrial education at the University of Illinois, speaking before the department of vocational education of the National Education Association.

Noting that many boys and girls are seemingly unable to progress beyond a certain point in school and yet prove capable of successful work in their chosen fields later in life, he continued:

"For such young people, the vigorous, competitive life of the commercial and industrial world is necessary for their best development; the regular type of school may even be a positive hindrance to growth.

"The oft-repeated plaint of men who early left school to work for money, 'I wish I had more education,' suggests, however, that the school after all may have much of real value for the boy and girl who does not seem to profit by its experiences. It is one of the functions of the part-time school to reconcile these two conflicting conditions. This is accomplished by sifting out of the great mass of school material those things which are known to be of real value to the 'average man' and so organizing and teaching these things as to make them definitely relate to the occupational world in which so many boys and girls are interested."

SCHOLARSHIPS AID IN EDUCATING MANY

New Work Growing in Importance in School Field

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—Keeping capable children in school by means of scholarships for those in need of money has come to be generally recognized as an important part of vocational guidance work in the schools, and business men in many communities are leading the way to procure funds. This stage of progress was reported by Miss Emma Pritchard Cooley, director of vocational guidance in the New Orleans public schools, who spoke before the National Vocational Guidance Association in session here.

Miss Cooley pointed out that the problem before the vocational guidance director is to establish methods of administering scholarships to the best advantage. In New Orleans, she explained, scholarships are awarded after careful tests made by the department and study of school records.

The department carries on its aid after granting the scholarship by recommending a school and supervising the work done by the scholarship student. It also seeks to place the student in a position offering opportunities for progress when his studies are ended, and in some cases enables him to go to college for further study.

'GOOD ENGLISH' METHOD SHOWN

Correlation of Composition With Other Studies Is Educational Goal

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—The use of good English in America will be greatly advanced when all public school teachers demand it of their classes instead of letting the English teachers try to carry the burden alone, George E. Teter, head of the English department of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., told the National Council of Teachers of English here. He said:

"A proper cor-relation by all teachers between English composition and other studies will do much to fix good language habits, and put vitality into other studies. This may be done in many ways—by oral reports, by historical tales in the history class, by tales of adventure in foreign lands in the geography class, by class-written plays depicting the subject-matter in all social science classes, and so on. If this co-operation and correlation cannot be secured, then there should be a return to, or a continuation of, the one-teacher system in the grades and in the junior high school; for when English is lost, all is lost."

The question of dogma in composition brought forth a warning from Miss Dora V. Smith, instructor in English and English methods in the University High School, College of Educaton, University of Minnesota.

The power of composition in the disseminating of ideas is enormous Miss Smith pointed out. The teacher of composition cannot ignore this vital part of her responsibility. The primary business of the composition teacher is to help the boy or girl to discover the most effective means of expression of which he is capable.

Growth of Faith in Education Stressed as Convention Opens

Indianapolis Meeting Characterized as Period of Stock Taking and Planning for Progressive Steps in Schools—History Traced

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—Public school teachers and school and college administrators from many parts of the Nation have assembled in this capital city of Indiana for an epoch-making conference of the National Education Association.

It is epoch-making for the organization's 147,000 members in that it is at the turn of the first quarter of the twentieth century, and characterized by Jesse H. Newlon of Denver, national president, as a period of stock taking and laying plans for the future of education throughout the land.

The vanguard of the large delegation of educators for whom preparations have been made, assembled Sunday afternoon on the north steps of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument for the opening services. It was a moment for rededication to the Nation's ideals of education. And the assembly was within view of the site of Indiana's $10,000,000 World War memorial plaza, the first unit of which, the national American Legion headquarters, was only a few days ago dedicated to service of country.

Faith in Education

The first general session of the National Education Association's sixty-third annual convention was called to order last night by President Newton in the Cadle Tabernacle. It was an open session attended, in addition to the delegates, by many Indianapolis citizens who for the next week will avail themselves of this opportunity to show the Nation's school teachers what real Hoosier hospitality is.

Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed the first general session on "The Faith of the American People in Public Education." He declared the American public school system has stood the test of time and has been proved a success in making American citizens of the right sort.

The federal commissioner said that faith in education was brought to America's shores by the earliest immigrants, who were imbued with most progressive ideas of what education should be. As early as 1619, he said, the colony of Virginia made an attempt to found schools but was interrupted by wars. The earliest concrete expressions of faith in education, he stated, are to be found in Massachusetts, in the founding of Harvard College and in the giving of public recognition to education in Boston. Massachusetts, he added, had the first compulsory education law.

Schools Typically American

Notwithstanding that there is no mention of education in the United States Constitution, Mr. Tigert said it has been proved that the people of the Nation have more faith in education than in any other thing. No other institutions are so universal in the United States, he added, as the public schools and the church, emphasizing the people's faith in religion and knowledge. He regarded the public school as the most typical American institution.

Without aid from the Government there has been established in the 48 states a great public school system, Dr. Tigert pointed out, a system supported by all citizens morally and materially, which takes more than $1,500,000,000 out of their pockets annually.

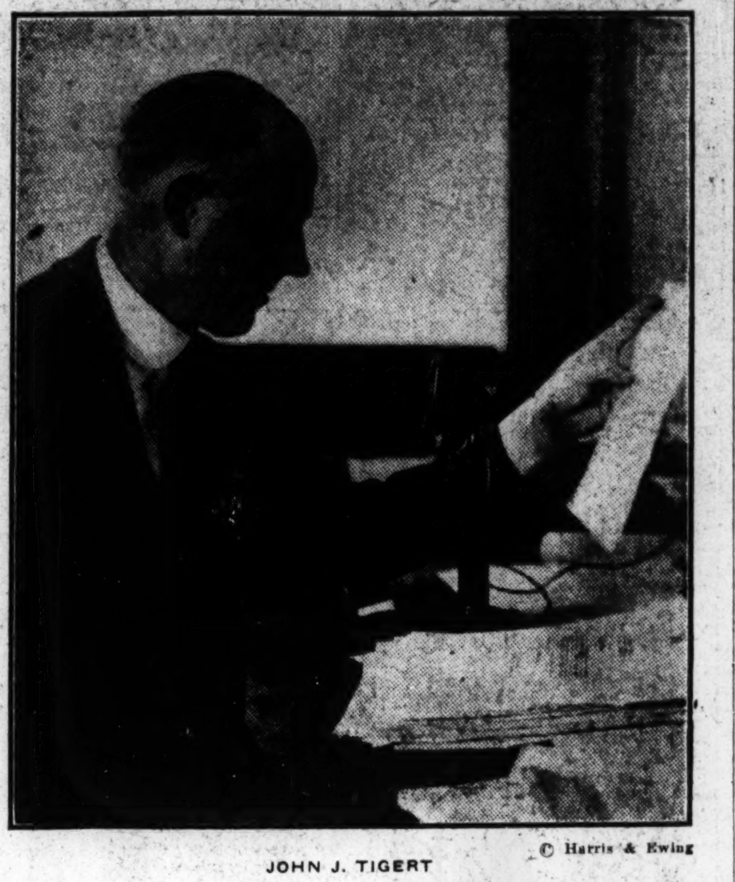
He pointed to the great gains being made in high school and secondary education. Though high schools were first established 100 years ago, he said it is only within comparatively recent years that they have made marked progress. In 1890 there were only 200,000 students in the Nation's high schools, and the colleges were seeking ways to attract more students. Today with 3,500,000 in high schools, the colleges are crowded and faced with the necessity of adopting means to control enrollments.

TOURIST ALLIANCE MEETS

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 29—Twenty-five associations from 17 countries have sent delegates to the International Tourists' Alliance assembled in Brussels. The assembly decided to admit the German Automobile Club to the Alliance and to take steps to obtain the unification of passports to abolish visas and to modify frontier formalities for touring cars.

Sees Teachers' Wage Scale Rising



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JOHN J. TIGERT
United States Commissioner of Education.

Teachers Tell Why Schools Can Compete With Business

Explain That Although Commercial World Offers Higher Financial Return, Education Yields Greater Joy in Service to Youth

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—Why continue to teach when you could make more money in business? This thought has come to thousands of teachers. Some it has lured away, more have stayed. Inquiry among leaders of the National Education Association, who could command much larger financial returns from the commercial world, was made by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

This was the answer: Because teaching is very satisfying, both from its warm contacts with youth and from the opportunity it offers for direct and continuous service to the Nation. This profession, despite the sacrifices of greater or less degree it imposes, still holds in its ranks men and women of the highest caliber.

"Opportunity for service" and "joy of being with children," expressed in individual ways, were two strands of thought which ran through the many responses to the question, "Why do you stay in the teaching profession?"

Typical of the prevailing attitude was the explanation made by Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools of Philadelphia. Mr. Broome is a member of the New York and Pennsylvania bars, but he turned from law to teaching. Giving his reasons, he said:

Service to Youth

"There is a stimulation that comes from the work of teaching. It arises out of a sense of service that one feels in knowing his work is helping to develop thousands of boys and girls and is carrying them through periods of discouragement.

"When business opportunities come to me, and I have had a number, or when the law calls, I say to myself: 'Wouldn't you be deserting your real function in life? Wouldn't you be giving up the greatest opportunity to serve?' I think honestly that this is the saving element that keeps people in the profession who could hold business positions. There are very few who attain high posts in teaching who would not have reached the height in others.

"It must be something more than just getting caught in the net. The person who goes in and stays in deliberately, knowing he has the power to succeed in something else, must see the attractiveness of service, for the compensation doesn't begin to compare with that of other fields."

T. D. Martin, director of the division of records and membership of the association, went so far as to try other lines of work, but he came back to teaching because he liked teaching best. He told how, after returning from service with the American army in France, he had looked about the other fields.

Joy in Teaching

"But I visited a few schools at that time," he said. "I think you get the greatest joy out of teaching because you come in contact with large groups of young people at a period of idealism, just at the age when your influence means something. In business you cannot come in contact with so many. In my school experience I have found the boys and girls of today splendid young people, and 99 out of 100 respond to the challenge of idealism."

Contacts and opportunities for worth-while service were given as the two major reasons for staying in the profession by Dr. Robert J. Aley, president of Butler College. While momentum holds some people in the work, and good beginning salaries attract others, the missionary aim gets and holds those of greatest influence in the teaching ranks, Dr. Aley declared.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Colorado, was among those who tried business and returned to teaching for the love of it. Relating her experience, she said:

"I tried business two years. I made nearly twice what I make as state superintendent, but I missed the creative contacts. In my work I go right out among the children and talk to them. Many of the schools have my picture on their walls. You can't get that in business."

Public School Praised

Miss Mary McSkimmon, when asked what kept her in the profession, answered with characteristic enthusiasm: "In teaching we are always dealing with youth. We are immersed in oceans of it. We know the joy of being with children who are not looking back but forward, children who are asking and looking above them at the moon, the stars and the beauty all around them."

Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University put the answer with force into a single sentence.

"I stay in the teaching profession because I am serving the greatest cause there is in the world—the cause of free public education."

Miss Ida C. Iversen, of Los Angeles, a member of the executive committee of the education association expressed her belief that "you get the best time teaching because you feel the joy of service." She explained:

"I think it is the character contribution that makes teaching so attractive. You feel you are contributing to the total of human welfare, that it is something done for all time. Then there is the contact with the children, the attraction of young life."

Cultural Value

Miss Cornelia S. Adair of Richmond, Va., treasurer of the association, told of four or five offers of other work which had been made to her in the last year. Thought of the children has kept her from accepting them, she said. She felt she would miss her close daily contacts with young people which she has as teacher of English in a junior high school.

Apart from the appeal of the children, teaching as a profession is growing more attractive, Miss Adair declared, adding that "the new trend of teacher participation in school policy gives teachers a share in making the wheels go around."

Cultural opportunities which accompany teaching makes it a desirable walk of life, George R. Archibald, secretary of the Salt Lake City Teachers' Association asserted. Mr. Archibald spoke of the time which teaching allows for travel, for recreation, for study.

"It allows one to work with the better side of human nature," he said. "It gives one a chance to help better society. In short, the work is congenial."

School and Business

S. D. Shakland, secretary of the association's department of superintendence, confided that he had turned aside from a hotel man's career to take up teaching. He had been manager of a large hotel at an eastern resort when he was offered a position as a natural science teacher and took up the work.

Successive appointments in administrative positions held him there. Then came a time when he was persuaded to go into the Ohio Legislature; he went in and served for five years, but he gave up politics. An offer to establish a girls' school under a trust fund brought him back into teaching.

Not alone to the man or woman whose name has become widely known in the professions does the appeal of teaching make itself strongly felt. Miss Laura E. Hanna, a teacher in an Indianapolis grade school, pressed for her reasons, gave again the thought expressed by those of the association's officers, saying:

"I like to be with children, to help them. It's a place where one can do a lot of good work. I have stayed many years in one community, so I have had the happiness of seeing children develop. That's why, if I were starting over, I would do just the same thing."

New European Attitude Toward Classics Shown

Survey by American Scholars Reveals That Latin Is Now Taught on Its Own Merits

By a Staff Correspondent

Indianapolis, June 29—Experiences of three countries—England, France, and Germany—in a 30-year struggle to maintain the best in classical education have been reported for American students of the same problem in an investigation just completed by the American Classical League, which will open its convention here.

This report, the third part of an extensive investigation undertaken by American classicists, was made by Dr. I. L. Kandel, professor of education at Columbia University, an educator of wide experience in research. Dean Andrew F. West, president of the Classical League, supplemented the words by making a special study of conditions in England and France since the war, visiting many officials and scholars in the two countries. The results of these thorough studies which survey the European situation from about 1895 to the present are published in a small volume which is expected to furnish the background for discussions at this meeting.

Summarizing the conclusions of the study, Dean West says in a preface to the book:

Latin Teaching Revalued

"Our classical teaching must be made and kept thoroughly humanistic in spirit, and not mechanical, if it is to exert its best influence."

The investigation shows that the challenge from the newer subjects in the curriculum had led in the European countries to a revaluation of Latin on its own merits, rather than as a traditional subject in the school curriculums.

The motto of the Classical Association, organized in England in 1903, "Defense, Not Defiance," indicates the temper of the discussion in England.

The result in England has been, the report finds, that "secondary education will continue to retain as its main function the ideals of a general liberal training without any entanglements with vocational objectives." A change in aim in the teaching of the classics was formulated in the most important recent document on the situation, "The Classics in British Education," a report of the Ministry of Reconstruction.

Less Stress on Grammar

In this study, the Classical League investigation finds, "the emphasis has been shifted from grammar and composition to a grasp of ancient literature in its historical setting. The aim of mental discipline is now made subordinate and instrumental to a desire to cultivate appreciation of the meaning and place of the civilizations of Greece and Rome without, however, sacrificing the training given by 'scrupulous exactness in the use of language.'"

Recent developments in France under the Poincaré and Herriot cabinets are given in detail in the study. The plan of 1923, a strong classical program, is given at length. Noting that the new Minister of Education, M. Albert, did not reject his predecessor's work but only modified it, the report ends on an optimistic note for the classics in France.

Compromise in Germany

The situation in Germany is still in a state of transition since the war period when the classics were seriously challenged on the basis of the stern needs of the day. Looking to the future, the investigation concludes:

"All the evidence that is available at present seems to point to the ultimate adoption of a compromise. The secondary school system will be more flexible than before the war. The cosmopolitan school, excluding the vocational and technical courses, will be the common type in which the classical studies will be retained."

REAL NEED SEEN FOR MUSIC STUDY

Indianapolis Teacher Does Not Regard It as "Frill"

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—Music in the school curriculum is a practical subject and not an educational frill, Miss Lorle Krull, assistant supervisor of music in the Indianapolis public schools, declared today in a talk before the Department of Music Instruction of the National Education Association.

While most people are aware that music contributes to the wholesome, happy development of children, many practical persons fail to see its usefulness in ordinary life, Miss Krull asserted, continuing:

"True, the schools do not produce men and women equipped by virtue of their school music study, to pursue the teaching or performance of music as a means of livelihood. They do more. They produce men and women equipped with a love for the highest of the arts, with a means of further culture and the wise employment of their leisure. In a word, school music is useful, because it offsets the material and raises the standard of living and thinking.

"Public school music, however, can never enter the field occupied by the private teacher. It must always be democratic, suited to the needs of the mass, rather than the talented individual."

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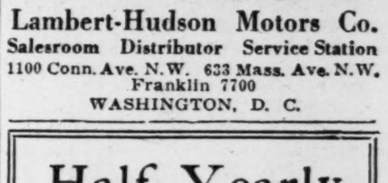

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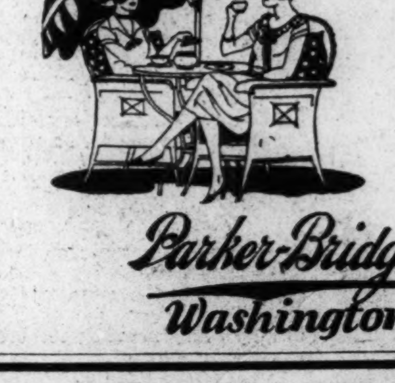

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EDUCATIONISTS TO HOLD MEETING AT EDINBURGH

World Federation Aims to Foster International Good Will in Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 19—No less than 1100 delegates will attend the conference of the World Federation of Education Associations which meets in Edinburgh from July 20 to 27.

The federation, instituted two years ago in the United States, has met with great support. Its aim is to promote international good will through the schools and colleges of every country, and to bring into association and sympathy all those whose work in their respective areas deals with modern aspects and aims in education. The president of the federation is Prof. A. O. Thomas of Augusta, Me. The vice-presidents are E. J. Sainsbury of England, and P. W. Kuo of Shanghai, China. The joint secretaries of the Scottish national committee are George C. Pringle, general secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and T. Clark, director of education for Glasgow.

It is noteworthy that delegates to the conference will come from every part of the world. From the United States, besides the president, will be found Prof. Paul Munroe, Prof. William F. Russell, Dr. W. C. Bagley, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, Miss Olive Jones, Miss Charlotte O. Williams, Miss Sally Lucas Jean, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford.

Well-known American public men who have signified their intention of being present include Raphael Hermann, Carleton E. Ladd, and Col. Milton MacRae.

All Parts Represented

From Rhodesia comes Sir Francis Newton, and several members of the Education Ministry of South Africa are expected to attend. India sends 30 delegates, most of them well-known men from the universities. Dr. Dyboski from Cracow, Prof. Paul Otlet of Brussels and Dr. Georg Kerschensteiner of Munich, the author of "Training for Citizenship," who will represent the German universities and technical high schools, are among well-known delegates. The colonies will all be represented, and France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Iatly, Spain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Greece are actively interested.

All the well-known education societies and administrative bodies in Great Britain are co-operating, and Ireland, too, is sending a group of delegates. In Scotland it is said that every education authority, university, college and society in the country will send a representative to the congress.

Nor is the determination to get the whole world interested in good-will limited to educationists, for the consulates and legations have, in many cases, recognized that this is an occasion of signal importance. The Chinese and Siberian legations, the consulates of Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Persia and Hayti have all expressed a desire to take part in this world conference. The program is already nearing completion. The opening will be presided over by Sir John Gilmour, the Secretary for Scotland, and the actual subjects to be discussed cover every step of education, from the infant school to the university.

The pre-school education section will be presided over by Lady Leslie Mackenzie. The general theme is the function of the nursery school and kindergarten in a system of public education. Delegates will describe experiments in early education. Miss Julia Wade Abbott of Philadelphia will be a valuable contributor to this discussion.

International Relations

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Frankfort, Ky., will be chairman of the illiteracy section, and Sir Michael Sadler, of that dealing with adult education. Sir Donald Macalister, principal of Glasgow University, is chairman of the university section, and Prof. Patrick Geddes, consultant architect to the Jerusalem University, will speak on university progress. The Duchess of Atholl is chairman of the section on adolescent education, with Sir Roland Blair and A. P. Laurie among the principal speakers.

Throughout the program the idea of international intercourse will be emphasized, such as international correspondence between school children, and the development in the rising generation of a broader grasp of international relations and world thinking. Character training will be an important subsection in the elementary group and the subject of geography in its relation to the teaching of world history will be of great interest.

Educational films will be shown in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, from the education authorities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and a film of school life and work will be shown from the United States. Concerts will be given by school students and by the Orpheus choir of Glasgow. Sir H. Walford Davies will conduct a hymn service on Sunday evening, July 26.

All desirous of obtaining further information should apply to the Secretary of the World Federation of Education Associations at 47, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

GREENOCK TO ERECT NEW SUGAR FACTORY

Scots Company Becomes Pioneer of Beet Industry

GLASGOW, June 15 (Special Correspondence)—A new development has taken place in connection with the Clyde sugar refining industry, and in this development Greenock naturally plays a prominent part.

Some months ago a strong but unsuccessful effort was made on behalf of the local refining interests, in conjunction with those of London and Liverpool, to induce the Government to modify their proposals to give a large subsidy to the factories recently established in England for the production of sugar from home-grown beet, on the ground that the heavily subsidized beet sugar would seriously affect the refining industry, if it did not altogether drive their product from the market.

To meet the situation, a sugar company of Greenock have become pioneers in Scotland of the beet sugar industry, and have just had plans passed at the Dean of Guild Court for the erection of a factory on a site adjoining their existing works. The building will be a steel structure 176 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 48 feet high, and it is intended to have a railway siding to facilitate delivery of the truck loads of beets and dispatch of the manufactured sugar.

The company have received a grant of £80,000 from the Government under the Trades Facilities Act, and farmers in many districts of Scotland are co-operating in the scheme.

Oakland Makes Joaquin Miller's Home Part of City Park System

California Poet Chose for "The Hights" a Ridge With View of Bay, Ocean, Seven Counties and Five Cities

Oakland, Calif.
Staff Correspondence

ALONG a wooded stretch of country road to "The Hights," 20 minutes from the City Hall of Oakland are four curious little cottages peering from a retreat of acacia, cypress and tall eucalyptus trees, planted there, cottages and trees, by California's minstrel, Joaquin Miller. Not as a swashbuckling adventurer with Walker in Nicaragua nor as a sojourner in kings' courts nor yet as a dispatch writer with the gold diggers in Alaska does California and America know and love this singular character, but as a singer of songs. Oakland has honored him by incorporating the 65 acres comprising The Hights, with all the old landmarks preserved, in the city park system.

On one of the enormous ridge rocks the park commission is preparing to erect a bronze bust of the poet, the work to be executed by Rupert Smith. The city of Oakland has endeared itself to thousands by this generous act of purchase, the sum of $33,000 for The Hights having been paid to Mrs. Abbie Leland Miller and Juanita Miller, who occupy two of the cottages. Kindly, communicative and full of reminiscence, mother and daughter continue to "keep house," commemorating the poet's resolve when he settled there to live simply and think nobly.

This additional park area has the attention of Lee Kerfoot, superintendent of parks, under whose direction many improvements are contemplated. The poet planted thousands of trees on his acres. Roadways, boulevards and water piping systems to The Hights are to be extended gradually to meet the recreational demand of the city.

View of Seven Counties and the Sea

The Hights command a panoramic view of seven counties and five cities; a perspective of the Straits, the Golden Gate, and the misty Farallones, lightly vignetted into the picture. Out of the "East"—Indiana—Cincinnatus Heine Miller came to this spot of his heart's desire. That was in the sixties, but a map maker had already charted the course. On a summer evening in June, 1848, John C. Fremont, completing his third western expedition, topped the crest of these Hights to behold the beauty of the Gate at sunset. Here above the site of Oakland, Fremont watched that familiar pageant of light as the golden disk drops back of the Gate and into a polychrome chalice brimming with orange, red, and saffron dust aflame on a blue line of sea, paling gradually in a silver sheen of mist.

"Chrysopylæ," jotted Fremont on his map, Greek for "Golden Gate," the poetic indulgence of a soldier which might have accounted in part at least for the love Joaquin Miller bore for the Pathfinder. The exact location where Fremont stood was verified in 1896 by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of the explorer, and the poet erected there a stone marker, five feet square and 15 feet high.

Small wonder that a poet should build and live and ever return here from excursions far afield. When first he came, trees were few and rocks everywhere. With his characteristic philosophy of work and play he set to clearing the land. "Papa dug up thousands of stones with the help of friends who delighted to visit him in a little shack he called the great cottage," Miss Miller explained in an interview. "For change of scene, hoping possibly to found an idealistic community here, he wrote the Building of the City Beautiful.

"Several hours daily he picked rocks which he placed in various piles and after he went to the Klondike in 1897 he dedicated them to various things and peoples, and on returning built several monuments with great zest and earnestness. The pyramid to Moses meant to him a symbol of freedom bounded by law; the Round Tower to the English Poets, particularly to Robert Browning whom papa knew and admired, in London was built as a mark of respect for his brothers across the sea."

These and other odd pieces complement equally quaint cottages fashioned with severe primitiveness. "The Abbey," where the poet wrote "Columbus" and other celebrated poems is most closely associated with Miller. This composite of a dwelling and a church hints vaguely of the feudal period when Gothic arches, crenellations and narrow windows were in effect. The Abbey is said to derive its name from the poet's liking for Scott's "Melrose Abbey" and Byron's "Newstead Abbey." Happily, the poet's Abbey is dedicated to imagination, a quality generously required to soften the contrast between an English mansion and the bald exterior of the poet's fantasy, appearing singularly unlovely now in its gaudy coat of new paint.

Mrs. Miller lives in Grandma Miller's cottage, Miss Miller in the Wigwam, a rambling shingled dwelling of four rooms. The guest cottage has been razed but the Log Cabin, seen at the Chicago Exposition, survives.

Amid treasured relics and keepsakes of other days, the Millers live peacefully in their roadside retreats, visited by many tourist friends armed with questions, and yet these two appear ever amiable and genial, expressive of the poet's own gentleness of nature when he wrote:

There is no ugly thing on earth;
There is no evil anywhere
No thing but hath some beauty, worth
If we but seek to see it there.

JUANITA'S WIGWAM, OAKLAND. DRAWN BY MISS FLORENCE MINARD.

GRANDMA MILLER'S COTTAGE, OAKLAND. DRAWN BY MISS FLORENCE MINARD.

AIRPLANE PROPOSED FOR MAPPING AUSTRIA

VIENNA, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Now that Austria has an inland airplane service of its own, it would seem that the time should not be far distant when the airplane could be used advantageously for the photographing of Austria.

An Austrian historian writing recently in a local newspaper drew attention to the fact that it had been wars that had previously caused maps to be made. The Roman armies supplied themselves with "distance tables," although initiating at the same time the first crude attempts at cartography which have come down to us today. There was no great change in the Middle Ages. Small maps were sufficient, for Austria at least, down to the time of the wars of 1866. It was only after these campaigns that maps were made with the proportion 1:75000, and these were in use until the World War. The technical improvement of arms, according to this historian, led to the increasing accuracy of maps when proportions of 1:25000, 1:12500 and 1:1000 were adopted for the first time.

Girl Scouts Busy Packing Camping Kits for Summer

Sea-Scouting Course at Marion on Buzzards Bay to Have Coast Guard Co-operation—New Camp for Younger Girls at Cedar Hill

Five main summer camps, located at Dunstable on the New Hampshire line, at Marion on Buzzards Bay, at Plymouth on Long Pond, at Gilmanton, N. H., and at Cedar Hill, Waltham, shortly will be populated with Massachusetts Girl Scouts. This year the number of girls who are going to camp has so exceeded previous numbers that the construction of the fifth camp has been necessary.

Practically all of these camps will open on July 1 or soon afterward. This week will see the scouts packing their bags and collecting their cooking outfits and gathering from all over the State at these camps which for the rest of the summer will be the centers of activity of the Girl Scout movement in this State.

The new camp at Cedar Hill is designed to take the overflow from the central state camp at Dunstable by specializing in younger Scouts. Only those between the ages of 10 and 14 will be admitted to the Cedar Hill Camp, and for them there have been provided new buildings and tent areas on one of the many hills.

Miss Margaret Kimball will be director of the junior camp at Cedar Hill. Miss Dorothy C. Moore has charge of the outdoor activities on the estate.

The main camp, named after Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scout movement, is in a triangle between Tyngsboro and Dunstable and Nashua, N. H. It will accommodate 150 girls at a time and 400 during the summer, but last year the registration for the whole summer was completed within two days of its beginning and 200 Scouts could not be accommodated at all.

Swimming, nature study, camp craft and hiking form the progress at Dunstable, under the direction of Miss Martha Chandler, assisted by Miss Dorothy Chase of Jamaica Plain and a corps of councillors recruited from older or graduate scouts or experts in various subjects in which instruction is to be given.

Advanced Instruction

Up on the edge of the New Hampshire hills, in Gilmanton, seven miles from Pittsfield, N. H., a camp is conducted by Mrs. Flora L. Mundy of Millis especially for the benefit of older scouts who are leaders of patrols and are ready for advanced instruction in Girl Scout activities. The camp has an extraordinary outlook over the foothills to the White Mountains and is perhaps the most beautifully situated of all the state camps in this respect.

Special attention is paid to the patrol system at this camp and to the organization of the Girl Scout movement on it as a basis. The training is intended to prepare the scouts for future service as officers in the movement, and subjects include such additional items as pedagogy, dramatics, the formation of a program and troop management. The registration is limited to six patrols of eight scouts each.

This training is carried a step further at the Long Pond Camp, near Plymouth, which is more than a state camp, and is the First National Training School for Girl Scout Leaders, under the auspices of the national headquarters of the movement. Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the State Camping Committee, and of the Cedar Hill Committee, is director of the camp, which is open not only to Girl Scout officers and other volunteer workers, but also to young women 18 years of age or older, who desire instruction in the administration of work among young girls.

The school is eight years old, established in 1917 at the Winsor School in Boston, but moved to Long Pond in 1919. The instruction includes a general course in leadership, a course for campers, for leaders of the Brownie Girl Scout movement, and in seascouting, another new phase of the Girl Scout movement.

Special courses are given also in outdoor cooking, pioneering, nature study, English folk dancing, singing, and in the usual camp activities. A camp is also conducted at Long Pond for younger scouts who have shown special ability for leadership, similar to that given at Gilmanton, N. H., at the state camp.

Seascouting Training

Seascouting is going to get special attention this year at these training camps. There is to be a preliminary training course in seascouting at Long Pond, from July 2 to 16, to be followed by preliminary and advanced courses at Marion, on Buzzard's Bay, from July 16 to Aug. 29. This camp at Marion was held experimentally last year for scout officers only, and was so successful that it is to be continued this summer, with a special camp during August for Girl Scouts. In this work the organization will have the use of a fleet of boats of various sizes belonging to Tabor Academy, including a large schooner with its skipper and mate. On this schooner groups of 15 will take short cruises.

Through the courtesy of officials of the United States Coast Guard Service, also, the scouts attending the Seascout camp at Marion will take part in coast guard drills at the station on the Gurnet, five miles from Plymouth, and other opportunities to learn seamanship and navigation will be offered.

In addition to these main camps, which accommodate a summer population of more than 700 Girl Scouts, there are innumerable other small camps scattered around the ponds and lakes and on the coast of Massachusettts, which bring the total close to 2000 scouts. The eastern division of the state organization has its own camp on the coast of Gloucester, where 22 scouts live at a time, and from 150 to 200 during the summer. The Springfield Girl Scout Council has a big camp all its own, Bonny Brae, in East Otis, in the Berkshires, where 150 scouts stay at a time, and Metropolitan Boston has a camp site on the estate of a friend of the movement, out in Dover.

RETIRES AFTER 50 YEARS AS TEACHER

Mr. King Was Not Absent a Day in 42 Years

When the term of the Boston schools closed last week, F. Morton King, master of the Minot School, Dorchester, completed 50 years of service as a teacher. Mr. King, who came to Boston as an instructor in 1883, has not been absent from his post in the 42 years he has taught in this city. Mr. King became master of the Minot School in 1896.

A member of the Sons of the American Revolution and with a son who made the last sacrifice in the World War, Mr. King has been a strong patriot and an active worker for community as well as national betterment. His pupils have been taught to appreciate and love their country and to serve it well.

In addition to civics, Mr. King has been especially interested in mathematics and botany, and his school has been one that excelled in arithmetic and nature study. He plans for a quiet summer in the woods and fields. In the autumn he will take a trip to the western coast, and a little later he intends to bring out some writings which he has long had in mind.

A dinner of appreciation was given him by the teachers of his school at the Copley-Plaza Hotel a short time ago, and he was presented with a handsome traveling bag. The home and school association of his district gave him a purse of gold.

SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS ARE BUSY

Thousands of Boston children, freed from school on Friday, returned today to one or another form of the summer activities provided for them by the Boston School Department. Definite figures of attendance are unavailable at the present time but general reports show an eager acceptance of the opportunities offered.

Advantages of the summer review schools have been appreciated each year by a growing number of pupils who have attended them to make up work or to strengthen themselves in some subjects in which they were behind. Enrollment this year is expected to exceed that of last. The four summer vacation schools, one in the north end, one in the south end, one in East Boston and one in Roxbury, were thronged with children. Recreational handicraft centers called out large numbers and the playgrounds were well filled even before the hour arrived for their formal opening at 10 a. m.

BOSTON AND STATE EDUCATION LEADERS

Show Comparatively Low P. C. of Pupils Leaving School

Massachusetts' percentage of high school pupils reaching the senior class was higher than that of the Nation during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, according to statistics prepared in the office of vocational guidance, Miss Sudan J. Ginn, director of the Boston School Department. Boston's percentage was higher than that of the State.

Percentages of students entering high school who dropped out during their freshman, sophomore and junior years, and the percentage who reached the senior class for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, follow approximately:

Year	U. S.	Mass.	Boston
1918—			
Freshman year..	30	27	5
Sophomore year.	20	17	27
Junior year.....	7	6	7
Seniors	43	50	61
1919—			
Freshman year..	39	26	6
Sophomore year.	11	12	17
Junior year	9	12	9
Seniors	41	51	68
1920—			
Freshmna year..	28	18	2
Sophomore year.	27	18	21
Junior year.....	5	12	10
Seniors	40	52	67

Boston's leadership is supposed to be due in large part to the wide variety of study offered to pupils as well as to the quality of instruction given. The good showing of Massachusetts is declared to be due largely to those same factors, the dominant aim in both the city and State being to make education of immediate interest, tied up with the things of every-day experience and applied to practical ends.

DRUNKEN MOTORISTS LAST WEEK TOTAL 138

Massachusetts courts last week convicted 138 persons on charges of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor and 12 were committed to jail, according to the weekly survey compiled at the office of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Of the 10 persons convicted in lower courts for the second time on this offense seven were given jail sentences and appealed, one was committed to jail and two paid fines.

Two persons were convicted for the third time in lower courts for the same offense. One went to jail and appealed a jail sentence. During the week 453 licenses and registrations were taken away, 112 more than the week before. Of this number, 136 were for driving after drinking liquor.

SUNSET STORIES

The Expressman

JOHN and Jane had been living nearly a week in the new neighborhood into which their father and mother had moved. But so far they had been getting acquainted with the new house and the yard, and hadn't got acquainted with the neighbors. You can't, of course, get acquainted with everything at once, and, as far as they had gone, John and Jane liked what they had got acquainted with very much.

It was a house in a village, and there were other pleasant-looking houses all round, and there was a street half a mile away where there were interesting stores to buy things in. They had been there once with their mother when she did some marketing, and had helped carry the things home.

John and Jane were out in the yard, and it was about an hour before the time that they would usually have to start for school. They had had their breakfast and their father had taken a train for the city, where he had his office. And just at that minute there was nobody in sight but a small boy coming along the sidewalk and dragging a little cart. When he got to the gate he stopped and looked in at John and Jane.

"Hello!" said the small boy.

"Hello!" said John and Jane.

"I'm the expressman," said the small boy.

"We've just come to live here," said John.

"You mean you're playing you're an expressman," said Jane.

"I guess I'm not playing," said the small boy. "I'm the real thing. I go down to the stores with orders, and then I put them in my express wagon and bring them back. And I go to the post office and get the mail. And all the families I do expressing for pay me 25 cents a week. I haven't got many orders this morning, so I thought I'd stop and see if your family needs an expressman."

"I heard Mother say she wished there was somebody to bring the first mail from the post office," said Jane.

"You see," said the expressman, "I have to do my expressing before and after school. So I can't take very many families. But your house is right on my way, and I could do your expressing as easy as anything."

"I'll go and ask Mother," said John.

So John went for his mother, and Jane talked with the expressman over the front gate.

"The way I do," said the expressman, "when they want me to buy anything, and give me the money, is to put it in an envelope with the list of things they want. And then, when I've paid for them, I put the change in the same envelope, and there you are."

John came back with his mother, and his mother talked with the expressman. And the result of that was that she gave him a short list of groceries to try, and some money to put in an envelope. And when he came back with the change and the groceries and the morning's mail in his express wagon, she engaged him to stop every morning for orders.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

A New View of Gothic Art

THE time is near at hand when the history of European art will have to be complete rewritten. Hitherto historians have confined their attention too exclusively to the southern Mediterranean lands and have not adequately surveyed the art of northern Europe, with the result that misconceptions have arisen, and the true state of affairs is only now becoming known, as the fruit of years of patient research and excavation.

Gothic art has always been something of a mystery to all who could not accept the orthodox view that it grew naturally out of the so-called "Romanesque" art. Formerly the idea was prevalent that with the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West, the arts of painting and sculpture collapsed and perished and had to be born again nearly a thousand years later. Recent research has exploded this theory which never recommended itself to those well acquainted with Byzantine art. How are we to reconcile the realistic, almost Hellenistic figures in the fifth century mosaics at St. Pudenziana, Rome, with the conventional figures in the sixth century mosaics at St. Vitale, Ravenna?

We cannot reconcile them, for they express two totally distinct and separate art traditions. The Austrian archæologist, Josef Strzygowski, after 30 years of research in Armenia and Nearer Asia, has evolved an illuminating theory as to the twofold origin art:

"In the south, man passed immediately from the culture of the earlier Stone Age into a social system which sought to cast a spell upon the object by representation, as the primitive hunted attempted to do when he made pictures of his game. In the north, on the other hand, formative art developed out of the handicraft of the later Stone Age. It inclosed space in borders and filled it with ornament."*

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Thus from prehistoric times there have been these two streams of art tradition, the one representative and illustrative, the other decorative and symbolic and tending to be nonrepresentative. From the former is directly descended the classical art of Greece and Rome, the art of the Renaissance, and all modern academic art which aims at giving the illusion of appearances. But it is to the latter that we owe the more formal art of Asia, of China, India and Persia, all Muhammadan art, Celtic and Gothic art. Byzantine art is curiously fascinating and instructive to study, because in it the two streams of tradition mingle and effect a compromise.

In considering Gothic art the first thing we ought to be remember is that the original home of the Goths was in the Caucasus and that they were therefore in touch with Asiatic art and ideas. Secondly we should recognize that in addition to the trade routes within the Roman Empire, there was a great trade route without, running from the Black Sea across Russia to Scandinavia, and by this road—as well as by sea—eastern influences reached Northern Europe. Certain resemblances between English and Swedish medieval art and Oriental art may thus be explained.

Beyond all question contact was in very early times established between Ireland and the Nearer East. No other hypothesis can account for the appearance on the Continent of Irish monks as teachers of Greek in the reign of Charlemagne, or the formidable resistance offered by the Irish church—of East Christian origin—to the Roman mission of Augustine. Further evidence is afforded by the Lindisfarne Gospels (698-721), the luxuriant illuminations in which reveal no trace of Roman influence, but abundant proofs of Oriental germinative forces.

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We cannot link up the Ravenna mosaics with those at St. Pudenziana, Rome, but we can link them up easily with the twelfth century wall-paintings in Brunswick Cathedral, which are among the earliest surviving examples of Gothic painting. What the Gothic convention for the human figure was everybody knows, or can know by looking at the court-cards in any pack of playing cards: for the "King of Hearts" or "King of Clubs" may correctly be described as the lineal descendant of the King Herod in "Herod's Feast" at Brunswick. Remember that pictorial art does not consist entirely of tempera and oil paintings. Study miniatures and illuminations of the East and of the West, and parallels between Gothic and Oriental art will soon become manifest.

The points of contact between Gothic and Asiatic art, discernible in painting, are still more marked in architecture. Professor Strzygowski has brought forward abundant evidence in favor of barrel-vaulted churches having originated in Mesopotamia, and established that fixed types in church building were developed in Edessa and Armenia before the fourth century—a time when the Roman Empire barely tolerated Christianity though in the preceding century it had been the state religion in Edessa and Armenia. Since Armenia was deforested at an early date, the use of bricks, there as in Persia and Mesopotamia, necessitated vaulted construction; and the art of vaulting was probably carried westward by the Goths from the Black Sea. In passing we may note that Daniel, the favorite stonemason of Theodoric, was an Armenian, while Justinian's great architect Anthemius was also a native of Asia Minor who probably studied his profession on the borders of Armenia and Persia. The model of St. Vitale, Ravenna, was almost certainly the octagon at Antioch, and this in turn recalls the eight-foiled church which was common in Armenia.

Strzygowski has now established definitely that vaulting came from Asia to northern Europe first, and later was carried from the north to Italy and the south. Round stone churches, altogether vaulted, were built near Prague and in Moravia during the ninth and tenth centuries, at a time when, according to the old view, vaulting was supposed not to exist in Christian architecture. In classical lands the church type of vaulting was not in common use till 1050 and later.

While by his researches in Asia Strzygowski has proved that Gothic art can no longer be explained as a development of "Romanesque," it cannot be accounted for wholly by eastern influences. In a series of lectures on northern wooden architecture, delivered at London University, Professor Strzygowski showed that northern Europe in medieval times had three distinct styles of wooden architecture, and boldly asserted that in the tenth century the art of the north of Europe "was not behind the other end of the northern world—China." The earlier wooden constructions of the north infallibly played an important part in the development of early Christian architecture in Europe, and Strzygowski advanced the idea, in one of his lectures (as yet unpublished), that perhaps we may see the germ of the Gothic cathedral in the parallel ribs used in the pointed or keel bows of the ships of the Vikings. Ship architecture certainly had a considerable influence on the early land buildings of Scandinavia.

In a short article it is impossible to do more than touch the fringe of so large a subject, but this brief outline of the results of recent research should suffice to convince the impartial that the origins of Gothic art must be sought in the east and in the north rather than in Rome. When we remember how wholly later Roman art was given over to the pursuit of corporeal illusion and ignoble ideals, how steadily the art of the east and north has stood for the rule of design and significant symbolism, then we begin to understand what is in the thoughts of the increasing number of artists and art lovers who tend to regard the Renaissance no longer as a blessing, but as something very like a calamity which checked and scotched the free development of Gothic art.

FRANK RUTTER.

*Strzygowski. "Origin of Christian Church Art." Oxford. 1923.

"HOUSE ACROSS THE STREET"
From a Painting by William Conor.

A Painter of Belfast

Dublin, June 8
Special Correspondence

AFTER patient years, William Conor's work is winning its way to the place it long ago had earned. At his recent exhibition in Dublin the gallery was each day thronged by those who had heard of the painter of Belfast, the sister-city of the capital of Ireland. And yet Conor is but a young man, learning his craft (as it can only be learned) by himself and for himself.

He will, one imagines, always be a painter of Belfast. Much of his art depends on his reading of character, his sympathy, his love, his half-whimsical, wholly-tender interpretation and observation. But one feels that as yet these qualities are only free to exercise themselves among his own people. He is limited by his very freedom. So completely does he enter into the thoughts of his own people that, one feels, he would find himself confronted by something strange and bewildering outside that homely area.

That is why he is well described as a painter of Belfast; and would consider himself honored by that title. Moreover, it is among the humble "shawlies" and workmen of that city that his freedom exercises itself. It is among these that he finds the humanity for which he looks: among shawled women, barefooted and tattered children, men of bone and muscle, of uncouth strength and gnarled character.

Never once does he touch these with maudlin sentiment, or drape them with the weakness or fancy of an observer, as would be so easy to one who had to find a market for his pictures. On the other hand, never once does he miss the real beauty that is there, beneath all the squalor and ugliness. He is a truth-teller, seeing what is to be seen, finding what is always before him, without bringing to these things the doctrines of any schools, or any other talisman than that of his own sympathy and love and observation.

Conor reveals Belfast to us. Consider his "House Across the Street." There is squalor behind that doorway. That fact is touched on firmly, however unobtrusively, in those two figures in the doorway. It is the humanity of that picture that kindles one as one looks upon it. So the scales are held evenly.

Or, again, look at "The Politician": the flaming speaker, the humorous and wondering crowd, and the background of dull, sordid hutches, toward which the speaker points with his left hand while his right is clenched aloft. It is not difficult to know what the speaker's text is, and the hutches behind him stand in testimony for him. But then look at the crowd. There are other truths than the politician knew of, but which the artist saw steadily. And then, having seen all this, consider the skilful grouping and the design of the picture.

So one would take picture after picture, such as, for example, the rarely tender "Big Sister," with the weight of the clinging child, and the skilful design. There is, however, another aspect of Conor's art that requires to be mentioned, although it has been touched on already. It is his power of design. That is very well seen in his large picture entitled "The Launch." There is something marmoreal about this. Again the humanity is evident.

There is pride of achievement in the figures in the foreground, simple and wondering in the two humbler workmen to the left, grim and assertive (though so little of him be seen) in the artisan to the left. But it is the power of the design that makes this picture, as it influences much of Conor's work. Consider, for instance, the value of the terrific straight line of the prow cleaving the entire picture, with the figures in the foreground grouped about it. The pride of that line bestows dignity on the entire picture.

In all these William Conor has employed his most familiar medium of conté crayon. There he is most at home, and he has turned to water color landscape with some striking results. "Shaw's Bridge, River Lagan," seen in perspective, with its deep reflection in the river, is a beautiful example of restrained work, not less than of landscape seen in vision.

Lately he has turned to oils. It was inevitable that he would bring to it some of the characteristics he has acquired in the field with which he was more familiar. He has, indeed, been adversely criticized for this; but he has determined to find his own road for himself, and not to accept unquestioningly the counsel of his anxious preceptors, and his work will gain ultimately as a result.

To a certain extent it is true that his oil paintings are rather drawings in oil than paintings in oil. But at least the drawing is sound. He does not, like some others, use oil to mask the fact that he cannot draw. In the result this gives him the virtue of decision, which will ultimately come well to his aid. Already, indeed, it has done so. In some of his portraits, instead of using paint like soap, he lays it on his canvas with clean, decisive strokes of his brush, very satisfying to the mind.

Some of his latest portraits show that he is experimenting for himself in the vibrationist mode; and it is here that his decision will best serve him. Pictures like "The Reader" and "Grandmother and Child" are full of the light that that mode enables a painter to capture. At present he has not wholly mastered that medium. He has chosen subjects requiring a depth that the vivid frontal light will not reveal. But the beauty of his humanity lives in these pictures.

Humanity! This is the quality by which one best remembers William Conor. His craft is a rendering of his humanity.

D. F.

Noel Coward's New Comedy in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—At the Ambassadors Theater, "Hay Fever," a new comedy by Noel Coward. The cast:

Judith Bliss..............Marie Tempest
David Bliss..........W. Graham Browne
Sorel Bliss................Helen Spencer
Simon Bliss..............Robert Andrews
Myra Arundel..............Hilda Moore
Richard Greatham........Athole Stewart
Jackie Corydon...............Ann Trevor
Sandy Tyrell...........Patrick Susands
Clara.....................Minnie Rayner

Some years ago a play appeared in London, written by Robert Marshall, called "His Excellency the Governor." It had a fair success on the professional stage, and thenceforth became a favorite with amateur players. Much the same future may be in store for Noel Coward's latest comedy. There is, in a sense, some similarity in the two plays, and yet they are as different as they can possibly be. One represents the 1890's, the other the 1920's, but the comparison is interesting as showing how much more sophisticated the present-day playgoer is. The present-day author has less need to cross his t's and dot his i's, for his audience think with him and laugh with him; and, if in the present instance, they are a little hazy as to the why and the wherefore, the what and the when, they realize that the author is probably equally hazy. This new comedy is a little piece of meaningless but comic discomfort.

Judith Bliss, a once popular actress, has retired into the country and to domestic life, for neither of which has she the slightest aptitude nor taste. She tries unsuccessfully to learn the names of a few flowers. Her husband, who writes popular novels, is the same sort of person. Neither of them, fond as they are in a way of their children, have any real parental interest in them. The children are not brought up,—they just grow!

This singular and individualistic family each go their own way, do not consult each other about anything, and invite their own friends down for the week-end. In the process of the short visit the friends change hands at times and seem to enjoy themselves in a fashion, but on the whole naturally resent their treatment by their hosts.

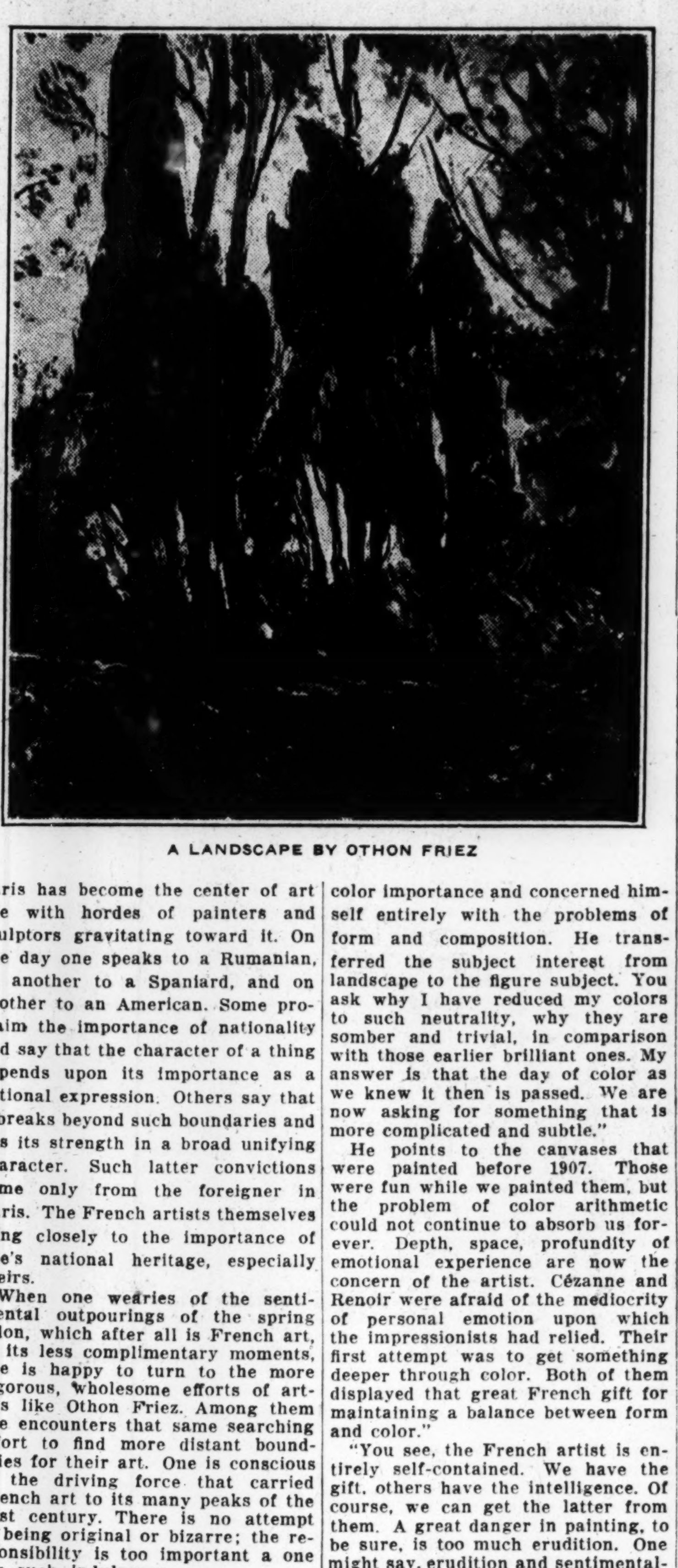
Though Judith has left the stage she has not left off acting, and is continually working up scenes for herself and others. She is attractive and pretty, and starts mild flirtations with men, and when they are reciprocated even more mildly she takes it as a cue upon which to build a scene. In short, she makes scenes all round, and her family have the same weakness, indulging themselves at their guests' expense until the latter all run away from the uncomfortable household, going off in their car under the very nose of the family who, however, are all too busy quarreling to notice the departure.

But though uncomfortable and disagreeable, the Blisses are by no means unattractive, especially Judith, who is admirably played by Marie Tempest. London theatergoers have another chance of seeing this great comedienne at her very best. She is well supported by a first-rate cast. Athole Stewart and Hilda Moore, for instance, are capable of any achievement in their own line. The choice of such a cast shows that, though a trifle, "Hay Fever" is a distinguished trifle. It is witty, clean and harmless. Moreover it has at the back of it that which makes one feel that a really fine dramatist has not yet fully found himself.

Othon Friez on Transitions in Modern French Art

Paris, June 12
Special Correspondence

ONE talks to many artists in Paris, but that does not mean that one talks to French artists, for those who belong to the country itself are few comparatively. To us it was the idea of orchestration of color interesting and showing relationships of brilliant primary colors. But this problem soon became obvious and rather a simple one. To counteract the excess, there came Picasso who minimized the



A LANDSCAPE BY OTHON FRIEZ

Paris has become the center of art life with hordes of painters and sculptors gravitating toward it. On one day one speaks to a Rumanian, on another to a Spaniard, and on another to an American. Some proclaim the importance of nationality and say that the character of a thing depends upon its importance as a national expression. Others say that it breaks beyond such boundaries and has its strength in a broad unifying character. Such latter convictions come only from the foreigner in Paris. The French artists themselves cling closely to the importance of one's national heritage, especially theirs.

When one wearies of the sentimental outpourings of the spring salon, which after all is French art, in its less complimentary moments, one is happy to turn to the more vigorous, wholesome efforts of artists like Othon Friez. Among them one encounters that same searching effort to find more distant boundaries for their art. One is conscious of the driving force that carried French art to its many peaks of the past century. There is no attempt at being original or bizarre; the responsibility is too important a one for such indulgence.

"French painting represents a continuous line," says Friez, who looks with satisfaction upon the art development of his country. "One follows it in a straight line from the primitives of Avignon through Poussin, Lorraine, Clouet, Watteau, etc. One can always associate the art of France with the life of its epoch. It has never sidestepped. Anything that would seem new or unusual is really nothing but an attempt to revivify something that has preceded, or to restore to a balance a tendency that has gone off into an extreme." He pulls out of a corner some vividly colored impressionist pictures.

"In 1907, many of us had gone off on a color tangent, working mathematically with patterns of pure color. color importance and concerned himself entirely with the problems of form and composition. He transferred the subject interest from landscape to the figure subject. You ask why I have reduced my colors to such neutrality, why they are somber and trivial, in comparison with those earlier brilliant ones. My answer is that the day of color as we knew it then is passed. We are now asking for something that is more complicated and subtle."

He points to the canvases that were painted before 1907. Those were fun while we painted them, but the problem of color arithmetic could not continue to absorb us forever. Depth, space, profundity of emotional experience are now the concern of the artist. Cézanne and Renoir were afraid of the mediocrity of personal emotion upon which the impressionists had relied. Their first attempt was to get something deeper through color. Both of them displayed that great French gift for maintaining a balance between form and color."

"You see, the French artist is entirely self-contained. We have the gift, others have the intelligence. Of course, we can get the latter from them. A great danger in painting, to be sure, is too much erudition. One might say, erudition and sentimentality are the two greatest dangers of all painting. If the French follow their own too closely, they may slip into the latter, and are likely to get an effect of softness."

Although one might be inclined to react to Mr. Friez' judgment of the art of his own country as perhaps a little two self-contented, one must admit that it is pretty true in the light of all that has happened in the recent history of the art of France. And these judgments are not mere talk, for they come from a person who has been submerged in the movement for more than a generation. One has but to glance at his paintings to know that they illustrate poignantly what he has said. He has been subject to many changes in style and mood, many readjustments that are necessitated by the recurrence of fresh problems. Like all the contemporary French painters that count, he has come to realize that art cannot remain a mere arithmetic, a mere abstraction.

It must be related to the emotional, the less apparent side of life. It is more penetrating than mere visual experience; it cannot stop at that point for it has not yet begun to tell the whole story. If he paints trees, he breathes a certain character into them that is true of all trees. There is always that desire to present what is elemental in the thing, and not merely what is passing and momentary in its nature. But when the artist reaches this point in his conception of what is the function of art, he no longer displays what is fundamentally a French characteristic, or that of any other country, but what is generally true of art anywhere in the world, that counts.

D. A.

A short Pirandello season is planned for the Everyman Theater, Hampstead. Here "Henry IV" will be given in English with Ernest Milton in the part of the Emperor. A. E. Filmer will produce.

Provincetown Art Shows

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 27—The Provincetown Art Association announces its eleventh annual exhibition of oil paintings, water colors, patels, etchings, drawings and block-prints, which will be open to the public on July 6, and will close on Aug. 17. A private view will be given to the members, exhibitors and invited guests on July 5, between 2:30 and 5 p. m..

This will be followed by a non-jury exhibition, open to the public Aug. 24 and closes Sept. 9. A private view and reception will be held at the Art Association Gallery, Aug. 23, between 2:30 and 5 p. m.

The Art Colony of 1925 has developed some features that speak for its importance to the country at large. Mr. Charles J. Martin of Teachers College, Columbia University, has brought here a large class to study landscape.

The second exhibition is planned to be inclusive, an opportunity that the annual does not offer, and to serve as a great stimulus to those working here through the summer.

The gallery is constantly in demand for activities approved by the association, and already have been planned several musical evenings, dances, lectures and so on. Mr. Alfred J. Swan will give a course of five lectures on modern music, illustrated by piano selections.

The Art Library contains many volumes of books and magazines available for consultation, and to which additions are very welcome.

"The Mud Turtle," which has completed its try-out tour, will open in New York in the fall with Helen MacKellar as the star.

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EDUCATIONAL

More and Better Talk, Insists College Senior

By CAROLINE E. VOSE
Portland, Me.
Special Correspondence

"WHAT do you consider the main difference between the English university student and the American college undergraduate?"

My question was addressed to a young college senior, whose college, Bates, has the distinction of having started international debating in 1921, and who himself has the honor of having taken part in three debates between English and American students, and has come into intimate contact with the English debaters.

"The Englishman knows he is being taken seriously, that his opinions are respected, while the American realizes that nobody thinks of taking him seriously until after he is out of college."

This answer was hurled at me with such conviction that it had almost the force of a blow. Perhaps I ought not to have been surprised, but I was. I did not need to urge this young man to explain himself more fully, for he was already eagerly beginning his explanation. It seems I had inadvertently touched upon a matter very near to him.

"The Oxford and Cambridge men," he was saying, "are clever and witty, and they can speak brilliantly upon a large range of subjects. They can discuss literary, economic, social, and political questions. They can do this because it is a part of their training—because it is expected of them."

By this time I had caught my breath, and I observed, "But these English university students are prospective members of Parliament. They've got to know politics, and to engage in English politics they must have the ability to speak effectively and stirringly. Now in America—"

Not Expected of American Student

"Yes, in America—that's just what I mean"—interposed the eager senior. "In America nobody expects a college student to be informed about important national—let alone international—affairs. If by any chance he does happen to be informed either he isn't given an opportunity to express his views, or if he is given the opportunity, nobody pays any attention to them. He and they are dismissed with, 'Why the lad isn't out of college yet,' or 'He's just a college boy.' and that's the end of it.

"The average American undergraduate seems to be exactly what people expect him to be—light, frivolous. He is often expected to smoke and drink, to drive a racing car if he can afford one, to be more interested in pleasure and sports than he is in intellectual pursuits, than he is in studying and thinking things through. And yet the minute he becomes an alumnus people act surprised that he isn't better 'fitted for life.' Why don't they make more demands upon him when he is in college?"

The senior eyed me challengingly as if daring me to answer this question, but as I was silent, he went on. "People have forced, yes forced the American undergraduate into a mold, and it's a mighty hard mold to get out of, I can tell you that. Take for instance our method of examinations. For the most part we still have the system of examining by semester courses. If an American student passes his semester examinations he satisfies all concerned, no matter whether at the end of his four years he has acquired any capacity for thinking, or has any idea of the scope of his college work as a whole. Nobody bothers about these two vital points. The English university student, on the other hand, has to pass big comprehensive examinations which test his grasp of his work, and show how much really usable information he has acquired.

A Difference

"The contrast is brought out in this review of 'David Blaize of King's,' a book dealing with English college life." The senior whipped a newspaper clipping from his pocket and read to me: "'Perhaps the most interesting part of the book, at least for an American reader, is the fundamental difference between 'David Blaize of King's' and the usual tales of American college life, a difference far deeper than one of manners and methods. For though cricket and tennis, boating, 'rugger,' and the rest are important, and very important in the lives of David and his friends, they do not altogether overshadow matters of scholarship. The climax of the first section of the book comes with the publication of the list of the archæological Tripos which meant so much to Frank, and there are no moments in David's university career as tense as those which pass while he is waiting for the list of the history Tripos.'

"If the American student were made to feel that scholarship and real intellectual attainment are essential he would strive for them. That is, if he were taken seriously as the English university student is, he would be more like the English student. He would be a thinker who would have a store of useful information, and some worth while opinions, and furthermore he would be able to express those opinions in the same graceful way the Englishman expresses his. The American college man could really amount to something if he were given half a chance. He'd play up to whatever demands were made upon him just as the Englishman has played up—but none are made."

"I wonder if he ever would be or could be like the English student," I ventured after listening to this long speech. "The whole background, tradition and environment of the two are so different. Most Oxford and Cambridge men come from homes of wealth and culture, while many of our present day American college students are the first in their families to have a college education, and many are working their way through college. Do you believe it would be possible to change our ordinary American college youth into anything comparable to the suave, polished, intelligent, well-informed English university youth?"

The senior looked grieved. "I see you are just like everyone else," he sighed. "You don't believe hard enough in the American undergraduate, and you don't demand enough from him—or from her, for that matter, for the American college girl is in the same unfortunate position the college boy is in. But to answer your question—yes, I do believe it would be possible to make over our ordinary American undergraduate into a far bigger, finer, more pleasing and valuable personage than he now is. If the general public, faculty members, and parents wanted him changed, insisted he must more nearly approach the best in the English ideal, he would of necessity begin to approach it." The senior nodded his head emphatically.

"But," I persisted, "even if the college 'mold' you spoke of should be altered, how would the careless, roysterinf, slangy, sporty American collegian with his typically American background go about transforming himself into the brilliant creature properly shaped to fit into the new mold you suggest?"

"Oh, by talk."

"By what?" I gasped, for I had been prepared for a detailed discourse on college curriculums, or some drastic proposals of new methods of college instruction.

"By talk," repeated the senior. "American college students should learn to talk more and to talk better."

"Talk better, yes," I agreed, "but I'm not so sure about the advisability of their talking more. I can't see that just sitting around talking more would startlingly improve them."

"Yes, it would," insisted the senior, "for the more they talked, the better they'd talk. If witty, intelligent conversation were the thing, if it were popular, if it were necessary in order to insure a man any kind of standing in college, if any serious attention outside were paid to what the college undergraduate says, he would study and read and investigate, and read and investigate and study in order to be able to say something worth while. There's not a bit of doubt about that." The tone was confident. "He would live up to the demands made upon him."

Students Have Started It

A little exasperated at this harping upon the influence public opinion is supposed to exert upon the American undergraduate, I remarked somewhat sharply, "I've never noticed that our college students are so frightfully keen to please others. I've thought they rather prided themselves on setting up their own standards and following them despite the agonized pleadings and protests of their instructors and the general public. If they are so dissatisfied with their present status why don't they do something about it? The reform—by talk or whatever means—might well originate with the students themselves. Let them make themselves a real power, and of course this power will have to be recognized by others."

"Well, that's exactly what is being attempted in several colleges," beamed the senior. "We have started it in a small way at Bates. A group of us are trying to spread the gospel of more and better talk, of talk based upon reading, research, observation, and a study of important questions. We are trying to popularize conversation. We get together informally for an interchange of ideas, and it's surprising what good ideas are advanced, and by men whom none of us suspected were especially interested in ideas. It's amazing, too, to see how the men read and study for the sake of being informed on certain subjects, and for the sake of presenting their views pleasingly.

"The average American college undergraduate, I maintain, is sincerely interested in literature and life, and really wants to talk about both, but often he is shy, or he has adopted a pseudo-cynical pose. Here again we run up against the accepted belief—which, however much we may differ as to who formulated it, we must admit exists—the belief that college students are not supposed to be serious-minded, and will have nothing of value to contribute to the world until after they are out of college. It is easier to do away with this belief among the students themselves than it is among the faculty members.

"I am told this holds true in several other colleges where groups similar to our group are regarded by some of the college officers with slight suspicion and alarm, and by others with ridicule. As I've reiterated, in my humble estimation, the stanch belief in the triviality of collegiate opinion is still cherished with undiminished affection outside the college, and is a belief difficult to stamp out. Forgive me for repeating, but—the mold into which the undergraduate has been forced is a tough mold to break, and yet I'm convinced it's worth the effort to try to smash it."

Then the senior leaned forward in his chair as he said, "Please don't think for an instant that I believe American undergraduates would be capable of revolutionizing the world all at once, or that I don't realize we need experience with which to temper our theories, but I do believe we are as undergraduates capable of producing some worth-while ideas and that this production is possible"—the senior's eyes twinkled—"through more and better talk, talk with older, wiser people as well as talk among ourselves. Then perhaps in time the world will begin to take us as seriously as it takes the English university students."

Change in Method of Examining

Leicester, Eng.
Special Correspondence

A CHANGE is coming about in methods of examining in the schools. The necessity for the change is being brought home to teachers by force of circumstances. In the first place there is the recent rapid growth in the English education system of elaborate methods of selection of primary school children for promotion to secondary schools at about the age of eleven.

Faith in the efficacy and impartial justice of the old-fashioned examination has never been absolute. For one thing there has always been a suspicion that various examiners had various standards, and that these variations were never totally eliminated even after the most careful efforts on the part of a central clearing-house. And even a particular examiner's standards unconsciously vary, as is admitted by all who have come into contact with any degree of frequency with the work of examiners. Further, there has always existed a tendency to look upon examinations as unreliable indications of the real ability of a child to negotiate the situations which arise in life. It is a common boast of the successful man that he "never could pass examinations," and examinations have suffered in prestige accordingly.

Reliability Needed

The examination method that is coming into favor aims at eliminating the unreliability which characterizes examinations as usually understood. And unreliability is by no means too strong a word to use in this connection.

The outstanding characteristic of the new method is that it is an aloof, cool, objective measurement of ability or attainment, as the case may be, while the old method suffers from the vagaries of a subjective estimate, which sometimes is barely distinguishable from a guess. This accuracy is achieved by the method of setting the tests. These consist of a large number of questions on small points, each of which requires a short answer—a phrase or a word or perhaps no words at all, but merely a cross, underlining, or a ring round a word; the orthodox test usually consists, on the other hand, of a small number of comparatively big questions.

The germ of the new method is seen in the common practice adopted by teachers who wish rapidly to test the knowledge acquired in a lesson. They give out slips of paper and ask in quick succession a series of 10 questions demanding merely a word or two for an answer. The new examination improves upon this procedure by using great care in the selection and grading of the questions.

Hard to Set, but Easy to Mark

And that leads to the next difference between the modern method and the old. The old examiner found the task of setting the questions comparatively easy, but the labor of marking was extremely difficult—if anything like fairness was to be achieved. The task of setting the large number of tiny questions necessary under the modern system demands great skill and care, but the marking can be done rapidly, accurately, and by anyone who is connected in the ordinary way with work in the schools. Each answer is definitely right or wrong; and by totaling up the results an accurate measure of the pupil's success is obtained, a measure which is independent of the personality of the marker. The short answers required give no scope for variations in the quality of the answers due to variations in the powers of the pupil in the use of his mother tongue. The old method demanded of the examiner an essay in answer to each question. The paper thus consisted of, say, a dozen exercises in English composition added to the exercise in geography, history, or whatever subject was presumably being tested. Skill in essay writing thus entered into and affected the test in every other department of the curriculum.

By a proper choice of the numerous fragmentary questions the modern examination can be directed, if need be, solely to the testing of attainments. It can deal with the subject matter of the work of the period under review, in just the same manner as, but with a far greater degree of efficacy, than the old method.

When a Child Writes a Book for Children

"WHY did I invent the 'Make It Up Story Book?' Why does one invent anything for children? To please them. And I think more than that, to awaken their desire for knowledge and understanding and at the same time to please them in such a way that they will not be wasting their own time, and the time of older people while they are being pleased." Cornelia Adams, a young lady, sat back and smiled reminiscently.

"I wasted a great deal of older people's time in my youth," she said roguishly. "But then the things which are being done for children in these days were never thought of. Do you know that Hendrik Willem van Loon says that it will take 500 years to set children's minds free from the last 500 years of effort to drive all imagination out of them? I am not quite in agreement with this. He also says that the 'Make It Up Story Book' is a step in the right direction. Well, I am glad to be one of the first!"

"What are some of the things which are being done for children now which were not done when you were a child?" asked the interviewer.

"Think of the books that an imaginative child had to read!" said Miss Adams. "Apart from 'Alice in Wonderland' and one or two books of George MacDonald's, and Grimm and Andersen, what was there for us? And do you remember the bindings . . . and the illustrations? Can you imagine the extra color which would have been poured into our lives had we had Hendrik Willem van Loon to illustrate books for us? Children adore his illustrations because they feel near to them."

Miss Adams smiled again. "And it is just that which makes children want to draw themselves. This is what I have attempted to do in the "Make It Up Story Book." Children love the feeling that something is being left for them to do. Moreover, they should be allowed and encouraged to have that feeling. They could, of course, write all the stories they wanted to in a note-book. But somehow they don't, most of them, want to. The thing they like most about my book is that it becomes their own book. And they quickly feel that they have done it all by themselves. And it isn't a note-book, or scraps of paper tied together. It is a real, live, professional book, made by a publisher, and written by themselves. And then, of course, there is the prize contest."

Miss Adams's ingenious book for children to write their own stories in is, in a way, an adaptation from an old Oriental idea. When Miss Adams was a very little girl, she was traveling with her mother in Persia. One day, passing through a small town, they noticed a group of children, squatting in a doorway out of the sun.

"Most children in Persia," explained Miss Adams, "like most children everywhere else, are usually talking all at once. But these children were talking one at a time, and earning the most respectful attention of their comrades. When one child finished talking, the next in the group would wrinkle his brows for a moment, and then break out into a perfect torrent of speech. We asked our guide what they were talking about, and he told us that one little girl had started telling a story, and that the others were making it up. That, he told us, was the way all Oriental legends were preserved, and that sometimes it was generations before they were completed. Of course the 'Make It Up Story Book' is not quite the same thing, but it kindles the imagination of children in somewhat the same way."

"We will give three contests in connection with the book. And at each contest three cash prizes will be awarded to the boy or girl under 14 who completes the stories in the best way, or does the best illustrations. Books are already beginning to come in. I never knew that there could be more than one Daisy Ashford, but I am beginning to think there may be. I cannot tell you how amazed and delighted I am at the literary talent of American authors under 14! I really believe that children's stories should be written for children, by children. There is a certain naïvete and a lack of frills and circumlocutions, combined with a direct sense of telling a story, in a child writer, which grown-ups can never emulate even in the telling of them. We have too much to forget, and too much to unlearn. A child gets simply and directly into the heart of a child."

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 35

At a **nominal** cost, the investor may have the **"straight and narrow"** pointed out by a **retinue** of **versatile**, reliable **counselors**.

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"debar"	straighten	attestor	versatile
"proscription" etc.,	offensive	notarial	nonpartisan
in next lesson.	municipality	publican	innumerable
	managerial	millionaire	pinnacle

[Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.]

Interesting Plea From an Education Page Contributor

The following letter, which explains itself, was recently received by the editor of the Educational Page. We are glad to grant Mr. March's request in this way:

On April 20, you published an article written by me, Simple Combinations at a Glance; The Reading Process in Arithmetic.

I am receiving so many inquiries asking for reference to a work explaining the matter more fully that I am unable to answer them all courteously. I should be glad if you will inform your readers that so far as I know there is no publication which treats of this work as explained in your paper; and that I have nothing to sell in the way of lessons, or books of any kind. The article to which reference was made, is the only general publication of the result of my research in number work that I know of, excepting, perhaps, you would include talks on the subject which I have given from time to time.

I shall be glad to pay for the notice in order to secure relief. People certainly read the Education page of your paper.

Very truly yours,
J. March.

Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Wellsboro, Pa.

London Life and Education

I

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

LONDON, like other big cities in our older civilizations, has grown haphazard, its districts on both sides of the Thames changing with the altered social conditions of the time. The swift industrial progress of last century exercised a vital influence on certain of the city's eastern areas, such as Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and Poplar; toward the south, in Southwark, Bermondsey, and Lambeth; to the north, in Paddington and St. Pancras. Factories and railways were built demanding in these and other neighborhoods an army of workers for whom cheap homes had to be built. Now that the standard of living has improved, these districts have become ill-equipped for the task demanded of them. They are overcrowded, they lack adequate parks and playing-grounds, and the school buildings of the London County Council are often cramped and ugly. Yet in these poorer districts one finds the largest families.

Different in Suburbs

As we proceed to the outer fringe of suburbs, especially toward the west, conditions change. These districts have developed later when local authority began to exercise some control over building and town planning was taking practical form. New housing estates are developing and the new schools in their midst are well designed in their own playgrounds. The children in elementary schools in Hampstead in the north with fair housing and good open spaces gained junior scholarships for secondary schools at the age of 11 years at the rate of 3.7 for each 1000, whereas in Shoreditch where the housing is bad and the open space poor the children gained scholarships at the rate of .8 per thousand.

Further, Shoreditch has a minimum of .65 of a room for each person, with St. Pancras and Islington having more than two families in each dwelling. The average attendance of children is highest in the outer suburb of Lewisham where room space reaches a high percentage, and lowest in Bermondsey in the southeast, where, though the room space is only 3 per cent less, other social conditions prevail against good attendance.

The number of children in these different districts attending secondary and central schools shows the same variation according to the healthy and happy conditions which exist. The central school appeals to the skilled artisan and the clerical population since the children's education is more or less planned with their life's work in view. In this section Greenwich, on the river bank, with its lovely park, has the highest figure with 13.3 attendances per 1000 children, whereas Camberwell has only 1.6.

But these district divisions must not be regarded too arbitrarily. Kensington, which to the visitor seems a suburb of mansions, has in the north one of the poorest sections of London, and in the south a migratory population of youngsters wedged in among the mansions, with the children of chauffeurs, gardeners, and domestic servants.

Dock Districts' Lack

In the dock districts of London curious conditions prevail. Transport difficulties cut off the children from the opportunities open to those in other areas. The schools lie in a backwater in the midst of a population which is rural in its isolation, yet lacking the amenities of village life.

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[This is the first of two articles on this subject. The second will appear July 2.]

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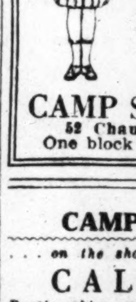

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THE HOME FORUM

"Who Is Read?" Poet and Painter

"WHO is Read? The painters won't have him, I find, and the poets won't have him: what is he, pray?"

The question was propounded and discussed in the Century Club of New York in the middle sixties, in the presence of Thomas Buchanan Read himself. Richard Henry Stoddard tells the story in his Recollections, not failing to record that he rose to the defense of Read's poetic gifts, which in his judgment surpassed those of the older poets, Bryant and Longfellow, in freshness and richness. This defense by one of the youngest of the Centurions of his slightly elder brother was chivalrous as it was sincere.

Nearly twenty years earlier Poe had expressed a similar dictum in his Literati, linking the names of the almost too scholarly Longfellow and the self-taught, penniless painter with a daring that must have afforded great delight—to the critic. Yet his verdict was sustained. Read's third volume of poems, London, 1852, won him the encomium of "the most promising of living transatlantic poets." Longfellow, with whom he was ever being compared, was friendly and encouraging always: Bryant, the Dean of American Poets, declared of "Sheridan's Ride," read at the Century on his seventieth birthday, "That poem will live as long as 'Lochinvar'!"

So Read's day was not over then, in the middle sixties, though the Centurion's question clearly indicates that it was to wane soon. Cincinnati still was proud to claim him because of his new war poem and because of his struggling sign painter days of the thirties. Boston still felt a proprietary interest in the poems of 1847, his first volume, and Philadelphia in the Lays and Ballads of 1848, his second. London claiming the third, offered him the friendship of the Brownings, Tennyson, Leigh Hunt, Rossetti, Woolner, Allingham, and Holman Hunt. Paris knew him, Düsseldorf, Florence, Rome.

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But ask the question now: "Who is Read?" And who will answer?

Take Cincinnati, where a more or less serious attempt has been made to keep his memory green. Here a bronze tablet marks the house on Eighth Street where the celebrated poem was written; reminiscences, mostly concerning that same poem, appear in the local papers from time to time, and a rather informal celebration was held on the occasion of Read's centenary two years ago. Yet it is not at all likely that the Cincinnati schoolboy who reads "Sheridan's Ride," and prefers it to "Lochinvar" no doubt, knows anything more about its author than the mere fact that he at one time lived there.

You could hardly expect him to tell you that Read, a slight, delicate-looking orphan lad of sixteen or seventeen, carved angel faces in a certain Race Street studio; that Cincinnati's own Mæcenas, Nicholas Longworth I. was the means of transforming the humble young sign painter into a painter of portraits; that Read did many of the city's leading citizens, including that grand old man, William Henry Harrison. There are many wiser than schoolboys who could not tell you that; some who would no doubt be surprised to learn that he was an artist of any consequence whatever. And yet the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood welcomed him warmly.

As for Read's poetic gifts, defended by Poe, Longfellow, Bryant, Stoddard, it is not likely that you will hear much about them in Cincinnati—or elsewhere. The second volume of his collected poems, which includes "The New Pastoral," "The House by the Sea," "The Singer," "Drifting," found in most anthologies covering his period and sometimes declared to be his best poem, "Church's Heart of the Andes," and that pretty legend, "Brushwood," once published in a highly illustrated edition, has not left the shelves of the Cincinnati Public Library for six years, I notice. And during that time some of us have spent a whole summer trying to read Edwin Arlington Robinson's latest volume!

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These poems of the fifties and the sixties are not especially difficult to read in this age of the new poetry, but rather surprisingly easy. They would not find as many admirers among the juniors, it must be admitted, as the works of Amy Lowell or Carl Sandburg. Longfellow himself cannot pass that test! A fact, sad but true, and inserted here just to spur the junior on with "The New Pastoral." The Americans are so very stupid. They have made countless mistakes: they are always making them. Why not ascertain the truth about this one-time rival of Longfellow?

To have been a member of that small group of singers in America, the first after Poe to make poetry the rhythmical expression of beauty, was a slight distinction, was it not, dear junior? To have stood with them against the whole New England school and the tiresome poetry of conviction, was even more to your liking, wasn't it? To have remained through all his triumphs "intensely American," was not that also to his credit? To have been able to say in the proper tone of voice—as how few would?—"We are the old masters of America."

He was an interesting personality, this vivacious and diminutive poet-painter with the curling brown hair and large gray eyes. Even the smallest acquaintance with his works will convince that he was a prolific poet, and versatile; he was painting all the time, mind. A stanza from "Drifting":

"Far, vague, and dim,
The mountains swim;
While on Vesuvius' misty brim,
With outstretched hands,
The gray smoke stands
O'erlooking the volcanic lands"

shows his lyric powers.

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"Old-fashioned?" It is, but not more so than Longfellow's verse or that of any poet of the time. Nor does the epithet alter the fact that there is beauty in it.

Of blank verse Read was a master. Turn to Book Nineteen of "The New Pastoral" and read:—

"The winter comes,
Proclaimed by winds, and charioted by snows;
And, like an arctic voyager returned,
His white furs breathing of the Nor'land frost,
Tells of the frozen fields and mounts of ice,
For ever flaming in the boreal lights,
A-flush with dawn-like hues which bring no day."

It is Emerson who must divide honors here, is it not?

It is a happy thought of Stoddard's that had the impecunious painter been able to take his poetry as seriously as he would have liked—he wrote easily and carelessly, dashing off his best-known poem in the space of three hours—he would have been the equal of Longfellow or another in every sense of the word. Yes, a happy thought and one to be cherished with the memory of the poet-painter.

F. H.

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Story Telling in South Africa

Once a month, without fail, the roomy Cape cart, with its drab hood, was taken out of the stone wagonhouse at Klipfontein by Hans, the old Hottentot groom, to receive careful washing and greasing of wheels. This monthly attention had been given by Hans for years, and always with a willing readiness. For he knew that no sooner was the cart out of the shed than the "kleinspan"—his master's five rollicking boys and girls—would crowd round and discuss the projected trip to their "Ouma."

Now, "Ouma" was their grandmother, better known all round the countryside as Tant' Maria. Hans would then have to listen to their eager expectation of promised stories by their "Ouma," and if he made the cart shine by hard rubbing, he, too, would have the benefit of the stories on their return. Next, the pair of dappled grays would be harnessed to the cart, and all would be ready for the journey to Brakfontein, where Tant' Maria and her good man were awaiting the visitors. Never a month was missed, for the "ou mense," as parents are usually called among the Dutch people, would not forgive such remissness.

The two hours' drive across the flat velt, past a series of low kopjes, through a dry, bowlder-strewn drift and across the railway line, never tired the children. There was always a possibility of some meerkats suddenly scrambling across the road, and as suddenly diving into their burrows on the other side. Or the puffing iron horse might come along and rush past on the glinting metals. Then the deserted blockhouse on the ridge, a relic of the war of bygone days, usually started a conversation in subdued tones of experiences shared by their father and uncles.

Now comes a strip of loose sand, where the wheels, with musical crunch, cut through the coarse, flinty grains. And, at last, there lies the saltpan, with its dazzling light, and beyond loom up a clump of poplars and the whitewashed homestead of Brakfontein.

Once indoors, after exchange of greetings, with thwacking kisses for the youngsters, Tant' Maria would be pulled by her ample skirt to the old "riempie" armchair alongside the little table at the tiny, four-paned, curtainless window. In the slanting sunlight, while outside clouds sailed by, the children would cluster round Tant' Maria, to be regaled with the long-wished-for stories.

These were faithful transcripts, simply told, of the days of the old "voortrekker," when there was perpetual strife between Boer, warlike native and wild beast. Or the tales would be of Bushman tradition and of animal legend, where animals had gift of speech. How the children's pulses raced with the telling of the thrilling stores of "Broer Wolf en Broer Jakhals."

With the visit sped and children gone, when all was quiet and hushed in the old farmhouse, the aged dame would sit in the twilight-darkened room, with fixed, far-away gaze, her wrinkled face buried in her black "huis-Kappie," hands folded, like a painter's model, and let her memory dwell on sweet eyes and small, dimpled hands. An excellent and satisfying compensation for the passing of the years.

Echo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Echo hiding by the wall
Listening, answered sweet my call
Waited, hoping I would seek her
Thinking rightly I would keep her
If I could. This sprightly miss
Tossing light a feathery kiss
Kiss of words flung back—mine own.
Tell me Echo, you alone
Know the secret of your song
Ever simple, never long
Are you fairy, elf or fay
Coming with the dawning day
Watching by the garden wall
Childlike answering to my call
Always close though never seen
Hidden by some charméd screen.
Three plain voices I can hear
Midst the garden very clear
Tumbling, laughing at my feet
Every word of mine complete
Comes from you in differing ways
All at once but never stays
Long enough for one to know
Which is you, nor where to go.
Something tells me you must be
Not made of things that eyes should see.
Though sometime, Echo, I shall call
Running swiftly towards the wall
Thence around, perchance to see
Your dear self awaiting me
Then I think I shall awaken
Wondering at a dream partaken.

Flora Lawrence Myers.

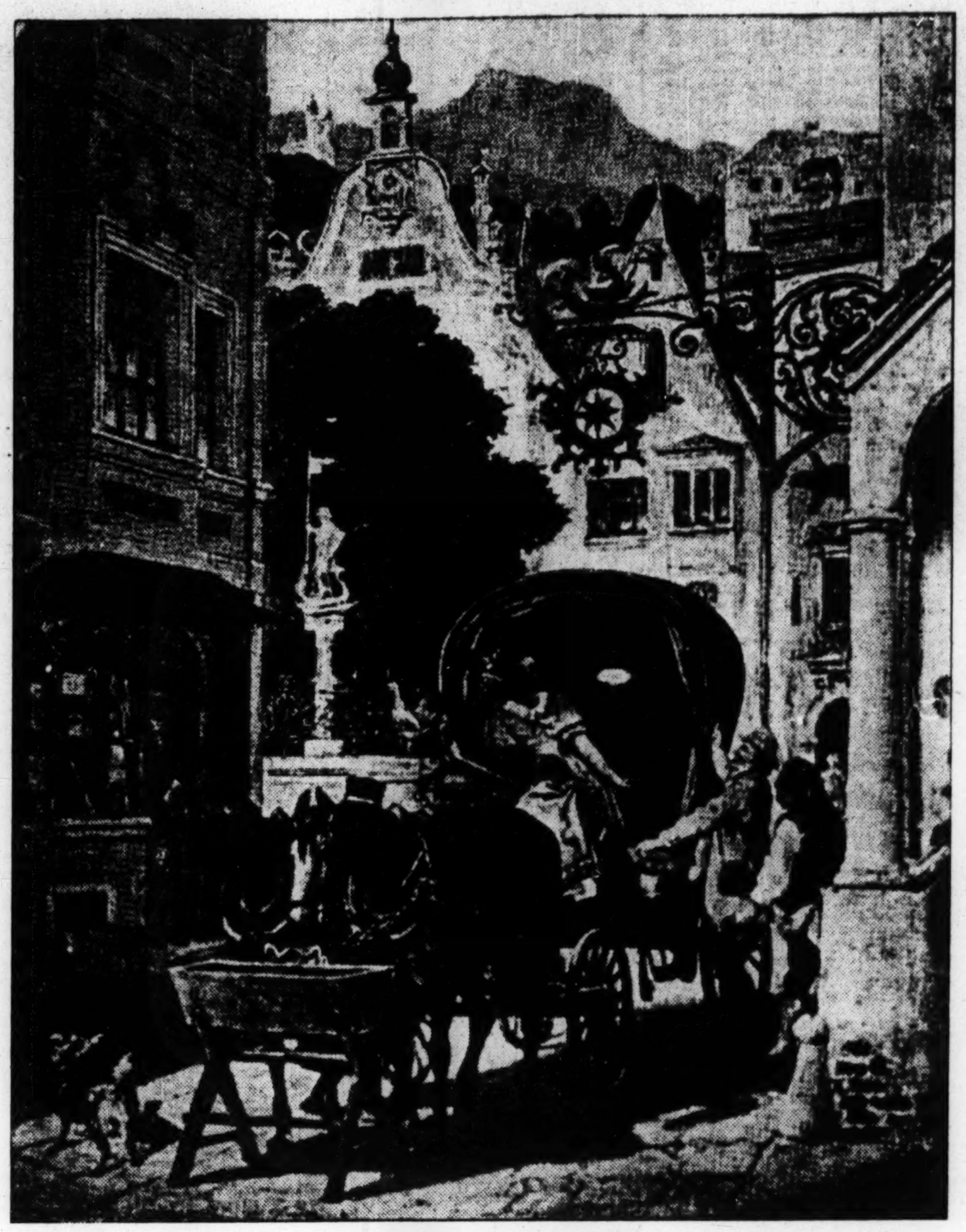
Sienkiewicz's Service to Poland

The national literature of Poland has been the mouthpiece of a noble idea; but neither its beauty nor its art have been sacrificed even to the greater passion of patriotism. Mickiewicz's genius is so interwoven with devotion to his country that in speaking of the one we speak of the other. Those lines of his that will ring for ever in the memory of the lover of poetry are his song on the skies, forests and marshes of the land he might never see again, or such outbursts of patriotic grief as the Improvisation of the lines to the Polish mother. Krasinski's noblest poems are his prayers for his people and his impassioned appeals to the nation's soul; and never is Stowacki so overpowering in his tragic beauty as when, among the ruins of Greece, in Paris, in Syria, he remembers Poland. So, although Sienkiewicz is an inspired patriot and wrote, as he himself says, "for the strengthening of hearts," he is at the same time not only the greatest of Polish novelists, but one of the great novelists of the world. It is to be doubted whether any other writer of fiction can claim so world-wide a popularity based on one book as Sienkiewicz gained by his Quo Vadis alone; a book, moreover, which is not his best and which has never been so popular in his own country as his Trilogy. . . .

Atmosphere is a distinguishing mark of Polish literature; and the Polish language, with the richness and delicacy of its sounds and shades of meanings, is a pliable instrument in the hand of a great artist. Sienkiewicz's love of the soil is Slavonic, and in his marvellous gift of reproducing nature in word painting he is again true to type. It will be noticed that he almost invariably brings the moods of nature into close harmony with his human drama. . . . We might quote indefinitely. Sienkiewicz's works are full of passages of this kind.

Sienkiewicz's fellow-countrymen look upon the Trilogy, not merely as a great book, but as a great deed. Its heroes are held up to the Polish youth for their imitation. . . . As a hundred years ago Polish schoolboys learned the love of their country in the pages of a grammar, so in our day Polish school children are made familiar with the national ideals in the passages from Sienkiewicz's works that form part of their text-books. Nor should it be forgotten that in his novels of contemporary life, of which the greatest, Without Dogma, is a brilliant diatribe against what is known as l'improductivite slave, Sienkiewicz becomes a social reformer, advocating the sanctity of marriage and the dignity of work. The versatility of his genius may be illustrated by the fact that in his old age he wrote an incomparable story for children. We have seen that in Quo Vadis Sienkiewicz's mind is still with his country: and in this book for children, although he places the scene in the deserts and jungles of Africa, he does not . . . travel far from Poland. The boy who escapes with a little English girl from the Mahdi's camp, and who is the hero of the tale, is a Pole: and the couple, together with their faithful dog companion, end in Poland. . . .

Sienkiewicz was the one Pole whose voice in the years preceding the liberation of Poland was listened to outside his own country. . . . His has not been the evanescent popularity which is the lot of the favorite poet or novelist, however great.—Monica M. Gardner, in The Slavonic Review.



"The Wedding Trip," From the Painting by Moritz von Schwind

Von Schwind's Romantic Art

BORN in "song-singing, bell-ringing," happy Vienna, in the dawn of the nineteenth century, Moritz von Schwind embodied the spirit of the future, yet clothed it with all the beauty and charm of early Romanticism. He seemed to bring with him a sense of that half-forgotten world of natural idealism where Fancy weaves into soft-hued tapestries her delectable perceptions of form and comeliness. Von Schwind saw these lovely pictures in the simple legends and fairy tales of the German people, and in his paintings he brought back to them their ancient oaks and storied cliffs. He repeopled their forests with fairies, gnomes and fun-loving kobolds. He gave songs to the villages, color to the hills, and flowers to the meadows. The Bavarian hills became a land of enchantment which he spread out before the wondering eyes of a "Travelling Youth"; and the Danube, with its blue waters and castied shores, once more responded to saga and song. Nor did he paint all these fancies, and fairy forms, in crude detail and figures; rather did he seek out the dearly-loved folk stories of the people, their weird poems, and intimate songs, and give them atmosphere, color, form, and charming perceptibility. He made ordinary events seem picturesque and unusual, and enhanced the simple beauty of homely virtues and community customs.

About the time that Moritz von Schwind was twenty-four years of age, he went to Munich to live, and in the Schaack Gallery of this art-loving city he is represented by thirty-two choice pictures, among them the one shown in the illustration, "The Wedding Trip," which is considered one of his best, as well as one of his most pleasing, works. It is so ideally true to type and to environment. Nowhere else could a wedding journey be pictured in just that way, with just that background and setting. Instinctively one thinks of the Bavarian mountains, the oriole windows of Schaffhausen, the painted houses of Nuremberg and Oberammergau, or a far-reaching pension sign in Munich. It all belongs to old Germany. Only the pretty young bride in the landau has the air of being somewhat different and modish. There is an up-to-dateness about her manner, her dress, the long glove on the slender arm, which makes her seem to belong to our own time. The entire picture, including the dog, is so genial in hospitality, so warm in coloring, and so suggestive of mediæval town atmosphere, that it vibrates with the artist's perception of how much beauty may be embodied in the events of ordinary existence anywhere.

Snowflake and Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I shall fall unnoticed, or noticed, forgotten,
To lie awhile in silence, in darkness, still, still,
To melt at last for springtime, and with my heart's drop nourish
A green moss rootlet, or a moss-born rill.

I shall fly unheeded, or not long remembered,
To vanish in the distance, the silence, wide, wide,
To touch at last a heart-string, and with my soft wing brushing
Loose a dream else captive, or a sigh unsighed.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Uncle Remus in All Lands

Since Uncle Remus was first made known to the greater audience that now loves him as well as the small boy himself, there has been among adults a wider acquaintance with animal folk-tales in general, and a great deal of interest in the mooted questions that concern their origins, relationship, and distribution.

That the original Negro slaves, when brought to America, should have recalled the stories of their own land, and by oft repeating them should have helped to lighten their bondage among a strange people, in a strange country, with an utterly different climate, was most natural. Living, even under the most favorable circumstances during their period of slavery, in great part a people by themselves, they have, in their traditions, preserved tales heard generations ago by native Negroes in Africa.

Primitive peoples, the world over, have been wont to select some favorite native animal as a hero for their tales of what Uncle Remus calls "creeturs." His virtues and wisdom increase with the lapse of years, until his powers become marvelous. The fox is the best known hero of the European animal folk-tales, though in northern Europe the wolf and the bear also are conspicuous creatures. In Africa the tortoise, the jackal, the weasel, and various other animals are severally credited with the possession of more than ordinary acuteness, but there, as in the stories of Uncle Remus, it is the hare which does the most wonderful things, and which is itself rarely—almost never—outwitted. The tale of the rabbit and the lion, in "Uncle Remus and His Friends," in which the lion is inveigled into jumping into a spring in which he fancies that he sees an enemy of his own species, is essentially identical with a variant from the Sudan; and an East Indian fable that shows how the cunning of a tiny creature may be the undoing of a monster, is but the same tale in which the tiger takes the place of the lion. In Zanzibar it is the hare which three times escapes from the lion by stratagems similar to his request, in Uncle Remus's famous story of the "Tar Baby," to be thrown among the briar bushes, and in Jephson's "Stories Told in the Heart of Africa Forest," it is the hare that entices the lion inside a stockade to lie in wait for Mr. Hunger, where the hare imprisons him until he starves.

Once we asked a Louisiana Negro, who was full of the quaint lore of his race, why the Negroes attributed more wisdom to the rabbit than to the fox, telling him that we usually thought the fox to excel in cunning and slyness.

"Yes'm, I knows ye do, but I tell ye why we thinks de rabbit is smarter than the fox. De fox is too smart sometimes. He's what you might say mos' too smart fur hisself. But de rabbit—he's jes right—he has nuff sense not to overreach hisself 'n that's why we thinks him ahead of the fox."

An Irish peasant maid from County Cork chanced to hear this man relate various bits of folklore, and we were more than surprised by her interrupting to say several times that she had heard that in Ireland. Many superstitions known in Ireland are the beliefs of the Negroes in Africa—especially fairy tales.

The literature of folk-tales becomes more interesting if we remember that, in many instances, tales told in Gaelic today in an Irish peasant's cottage by some aged woman to her grandchildren, who, alas! are rapidly losing the quaint old language, are told in many tongues all over Europe. When collected in print, these very tales delight the children of all civilized nations, while they have been the amusement of American Indians as they sat around their lodge-fires and have been traced in the Old World as far as India. These must be survivals of stories so old that we cannot get at their origin, but only know that they must have been recounted ages ago by very remote ancestors, common to most of the peoples among whom they are current today. As time goes on, more and more variants have arisen, each receiving peculiar local touches from the particular race or nation which still keeps, though in much modified form, the ancient tales and traditions. Many scholars think it is more than probable that the multitude of tales of trolls, gnomes and other underground folk, as well as the Irish folk-tales of the fairy inhabitants of the green hillocks called by the peasants lises or forts, preserve traditions of the pre-Aryan peoples, perhaps of primitive, cave-dwelling ancestors.

Tennyson as a Touchstone

To the question "What is Poetry?" there cannot, in the nature of things, ever be a completely satisfying answer in words. Boswell put the question to Johnson, and Johnson replied, "Why, sir, it is much easier to say what it is not." Poetry is the blue heaven above us, the illimitable horizon about us, the wind on the heath, the grass under foot. As Shirley Keeldar says in Shirley, "There is nothing really valuable in this world, there is nothing glorious in the world to come, that is not poetry." "There are only three things in the world," said Rupert Brooke, "one is to read poetry, another is to write poetry, and the best of all is to live poetry." That is the saying of a poet, and potentially we are all poets. Poetry is like the Kingdom of Heaven—if it be not within you, then, for you, it is not anywhere. The trouble with most of us is either imperfect perception, or inarticulateness. Where you get both imperfect perception and imperfect articulation, you have—the New Poet. . . .

Poetry is not a mark to be aimed at, not something to be pursued; as the wind, it bloweth where it listeth, and no man can tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth. The sun shines because it can do none other, and it keeps its place in the heavens without so much as a nail to hang on. So the poet sings because he must, and we welcome the song, though the mystery of it remains.

How may one know when one is in the presence of a New Poet? Let me make a suggestion. Ask him (or her) his (or her) opinion of a certain Alfred Lord Tennyson. If he (or she) answers that there was an Alfred Lord Tennyson who wrote a lot of prose in the Victorian, or Stone Age, you may be reasonably certain that you are up against a New Poet. I heard Miss Edith Sitwell on one occasion speak of a well-known prose work of the last century called "In Memoriam," and knew at once that I was in the Presence. Let Tennyson, then, be the touchstone. . . .

In their arrogant self-sufficiency, the "Georgians" have dismissed this greatest literary artist of the nineteenth century to a limbo of their own imagining, in the manner of Chesterfield's lordly relegation of the Greek Anthology to his son's contempt (and what a limbo that was!), or of old John Billet's chilling address to Elia's aunt, "Woman, you are superannuated!" Tennyson has his faults, of course, being human, and we do not need any "Georgian" vers librist to tell us what those faults are. It is enough for us to know that he was a maker of immortal music, secure against the equal impertinences of praise or blame from the Liliputians. We recall his own words of mingled pride, humility and scorn,

O little bard, is your lot so hard,
If men neglect your pages?
I think not much of yours or of mine,
I hear the roll of the ages.

Greater than I—is that your cry?
And men will live to see it?
Well—if it be so—so it is, you know;
And if it be so, so be it.

If there is anything to be added, let it be added by Sir William Watson:—

You phrase-tormenting fantastic chorus,
With strangest words at your beck and call,
Who tumble your thoughts in a heap before us—
Here was a bard shall outlast you all.

You prance on language, you force, you strain it,
You rack and you rive it, you twist it and maul.
Form, you abhor it, and taste, you disdain it—
And here was a bard shall outlast you all.

—A Contributor to The Poetry Review.

The Harp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MUSICAL instrument of great antiquity is the harp, the national instrument of the Hebrews. The early harpists were regarded as worthy of great honor and veneration, and their music has constituted a significant part in Jewish history, social, political, and religious. The harp is mentioned as early in the Bible as the fourth chapter of Genesis, where Jubal is spoken of as being "the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ;" and many beautiful incidents and references follow, until John, in the vision of the Apocalypse, sees the harps and the harpists, typifying spiritual harmony, included in the expression of the perfection of the new heaven and new earth.

One of the most beautiful Biblical incidents, and one with which we are all familiar, is set forth in I Samuel, portraying the healing of Saul. We read, "And it came to pass, when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took an harp, and played with his hand: so Saul was refreshed, and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him." David was able to express through his harp in gentle tones that understanding of God which calmed the disturbed Saul and brought him peace. Sweeping the strings of the beloved harp of his people, David restored his king to health and happiness.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 213), "Mortal mind is the harp of many strings, discoursing either discord or harmony according as the hand, which sweeps over it, is human or divine." The verity of this statement has been proved by students of Christian Science who are endeavoring to bring their daily thinking, or in other words, the activity of the so-called human mind, into subjection to Truth. Just as one learns to master a musical instrument, so through the teachings of Christian Science its followers are learning to think rightly, that harmony may be brought out in their lives. The writer has many times proved that when his thinking was rendered more harmonious, and discords such as anger, fear, or sorrow were dismissed, the body responded accordingly, and physical healing resulted. Each discordant thought must be replaced by a true one, and no imperfect chord must be permitted to remain within our consciousness if we would be happy and well. As responsive as the harp is human thought to the touch of the thought that is human or divine; and inherent within each of us lies the ability and the opportunity to develop a theme so beautiful that all within its radius will be glorified.

The mastery of the harp has never been an easy task, or one quickly accomplished; yet it did not require the superior advantages of intellectual training or great monetary wealth in order that David might learn to play, well and creditably, while he tended his sheep; and his improvement of those hours on the hillsides with his flock ultimately led him to the throne of Israel. So it may be with us and the mastery of our own lives. Just where we are, and whatever the task we may be pursuing, we may bring the results of that knowing into our experience in the exact proportion we desire, until our lives broaden and become more useful and beautiful, with increasingly less fear and discord. The divine hand has never wrought a discord; and as we yield our human ways of thinking to the divine, we shall lose our false sense of error and whatever results it may appear to be manifesting. We can begin at once to correct our thinking and to make our days into hymns of rejoicing if we choose; and the harpstrings of our instrument will respond much more readily than we may expect, when we determine to let God govern. Then shall we sing the new song of the new heaven and new earth, where health, harmony, and peace abound!

To those who are in need of healing, whether the difficulty be physical, financial, or any other erroneous condition, the words of a hymn written by Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 12) will bring certain comfort:—

"O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind
There sweeps a strain,
Low, sad, and sweet, whose measures bind
The power of pain,

"And wake a white-winged angel throng
Of thoughts, illumed
By faith, and breathed in raptured song,
With love perfumed."

Sunday—A Memory

To one who was a little girl long ago, Sunday was the happiest day of the week. Even now memory recalls the delicious sense of being clean inside and out; the delightful starchy stiffness of my best white petticoat; the best dress that was worn on no other day; the hat of white horsehair, gayly abloom with shining golden buttercups, bluest of bachelor buttons and a bow of very wide, very stiff yellow satin ribbon.

Breakfast too, was different on Sundays. There was always less hurry about it, and one ate from the specially admired blue porridge bowl with the butterfly in the bottom. After breakfast came the sedate walk to church under the rustling elms with grandmother and grandfather; the solemn attention to the vaguely comprehended sermon, the hymns like "Safely Through Another Week," which we all loved to sing, grandfather in his deep sweet bass, grandmother with her high sure soprano and I with my little piping treble; the benediction that fell like holy balm, the little chats with neighbors in calm Sunday mood, the walk home, and dinner with chicken and ice cream.

After dinner, while mother napped and father watched the littlest baby, the departure to far, far magic lands through the newest book that was always reserved for Sundays. Then in the afternoon when the shadows began to lengthen, the walk to the little brook upon whose banks the first violets grew, the brook that was always singing little secrets that only a child's eager heart could catch; and later the little journey home with the sun sending long shafts of gold across our path.

But the happiest hour of all was the twilight one when all the family gathered around the old square piano and father played, with his firm assured touch, the hymns we all knew by heart, "Abide With Me," and "Now the Day Is Over." And then father's dear lap where one felt so safe from all the vague disturbing world, and the special Sunday bedtime story, a story generally about what Daddy did when he was little.

Those long-gone Sundays with their ministry of beauty to the heart of a child! How they have gathered about them a charm and a glow that cannot be approached by a dash through the country in a six-cylinder automobile, or a "sacred" concert at Carnegie Hall! Their memory is an anchor that, when the winds of doubt blow, holds to those things that are high and enduring.

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STOCK MARKET MOVEMENT IS VERY UNEVEN

Considerable Activity Develops in Railroad Issues

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP) — Stock prices drifted within a narrow trading area at the opening of today's market, but maintained a fairly firm tone.

An initial rise of 1½ points in Yellow Cab was based on reports of negotiations for a merger with General Motors, which also moved ahead.

Profit taking caused a recession of 1½ points in American Can, which last week reached a record high price at 200.

Trading later was enlivened by individual movements in response to special developments. Southern Railway common spurted up 2⅜ points on an initial sale of 5000 shares simultaneously with a decline of 1¼ points in the preferred following a court decision unfavorable to preferred stockholders.

Motor Wheel, linked with various merger rumors, soared 8 points to 35, and then fell back to 31, while other strong spots in the automotive group included Mack Trucks and Pierce-Arrow common.

An advance in the tire stocks carried U. S. Rubber, Goodyear preferred and Lee Rubber to new top prices for the year. Demand for the rail shares broadened to include Atchison, Union Pacific, New York Central, Frisco and Northwestern.

Specialties such as Texas Gulf Sulphur and Coca Cola were in demand, but American Can extended its loss to 3 points.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, sterling opening unchanged at $4.85⅞, while francs and lire eased off.

Market Starts Upward Again

The irregularity of price movements during the forenoon resulted largely from the switching of speculative interest from such recent strong spots as American Can and Radio Corporation to a number of the motor, rubber and public utility issues, which are believed to be out of line with the general market.

Bear traders attempted to take advantage of the heavy profit-taking by active selling of supposedly vulnerable issues, but they failed to bring out much long liquidation, and the market was again headed upward around noon. The Southern Railway decision, the generally favorable forecast of trade for the second half of the year, expectations of easier money rates when the mid-year settlements were completed and heavy bank clearings, all had a restraining influence on bearish operations, even though they failed to stimulate a widespread public demand for stocks.

Call money renewed at 4½ per cent.

Expanded buying which took in a number of the food and minor specialties ceased later when the rate for call money was boosted to 5½ per cent. Woolworth, however, continued to surge upward in a vigorous fashion, touching 144¾, the highest of the year.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices worked irregularly lower as trading was resumed today on a narrow scale. The current hardening of the money market in connection with July 1 settlements offered little incentive for speculative activity, and generally retarded buying operations. Slight recessions took place in French and Belgian bonds, but Sweden 6s were active at higher levels.

Offerings of railroad liens met little buying support and fractional losses were scattered throughout this group.

Niagara, Lockport & Ontario 5s were among the few firm spots in the public utility list. Liberty bonds fluctuated around last week's closing prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES STEADILY RISING

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the past several weeks, compared with monthly average since January, 1924, the low of January, 1922, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

	Index number	Pur'g power
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1923—Yearly average	157.7	63.4
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
December average	155.9	64.1
January average	161.9	61.8
February average	162.6	61.5
March average	161.3	62.0
April average	156.4	63.9
May average	156.9	63.8
June, wk ended June 5	157.2	63.6
June, wk ended June 12	156.9	63.7
June, wk ended June 19	158.0	63.3
June, wk ended June 26	159.5	62.7

LOREE'S VIEWS ON CONSOLIDATIONS

NEW YORK, June 29—"I do not expect railroad consolidation plans will all be held up pending decision in the Nickel Plate merger case by the Commerce Commission," said L. F. Loree, replying to inquiry as to whether development of his fifth trunk line would be temporarily held up.

He said the Nickel Plate was only one development from disposition of which only general inferences could be drawn. It is not a test case, in his opinion.

"There have been several surprises announced in recent months involving leases of various railroads and other similar arrangements are probably in the making," he said, refusing to be more specific.

NEW YORK RETAIL TRADE GAINS LESS

A monthly review of credit and business conditions by the federal reserve agent of New York shows that May sales of leading department stores in this district were less than 2 per cent larger than a year ago, the smallest increase since last January, and excluding sales of radio sets which were greatly increased by special sales in May, sales actually fell below last year.

Further seasonal declines in most lines of wholesale trade resulted in an average reduction of 14 per cent in sales from April to May. Aggregate May sales of chain store systems increased 14 per cent over last year, but in most lines were less favorable than in the two months preceding.

MAY WHOLESALE PRICES OFF

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Production and wholesale prices in the United States declined during the month of May, also distribution of commodities, although the general business situation was better than in May of 1924, it is reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

MANHATTAN SHIRT CO.

Manhattan Shirt Company, for the six months to May 31, 1925, reports estimated net of $624,230 after reserve for taxes, compared with $692,735 a year before.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last June29	Last June27
100	Abitibi	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
300	Air Reduc	102	101⅝	101⅝	..
2500	Ajax Rub	15⅝	15	15⅛	15
300	Ahumada	11¼	11	11	11¼
600	Allied Ch	91	91	91	91¼
100	Allis-Chal	82	82	82	82
100	Am Ag Ch	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
900	Am Ag C pf	52⅝	51½	51½	52
500	Am Bosch	36	35⅝	36	36¼
200	Am Brake	104	103¼	104	..
21200	Am Can	197	193⅝	195¼	198
400	Am Car	100⅝	100	100⅝	100
100	Am Car pf	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
300	Am Chain A	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅞
1200	Am Chicle	54⅝	54	54⅝	55
4700	Am F Pw	43⅛	41¾	43⅛	42¼
100	Am&FP25%	132	132	132	132
1500	Am Int Crp	35¼	34½	35¼	..
400	Am La Fr	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
400	Am Lins uf	71	71	71	70⅞
400	Am Loco	113½	113	113	113¼
100	Am Radiat	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅞
100	Am Republic	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
600	Am Ship	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1900	Am Smelt	105	104½	104½	104½
200	Am Steel	39	38⅜	38⅜	38⅞
900	Am Sugar	64⅞	64	64⅞	64
200	Am T&T	141¼	141⅛	141¼	141⅞
100	Am Type pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
1600	Am WWrks	63	62½	62½	64
600	Am WW 6%	107¼	107	107	108
200	Am WW 7%	99½	99½	99½	100⅝
800	Am Wool	36⅞	36	36½	36⅝
100	Am Wool pf	78	78	78	..
400	Am Writ pf	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
100	Archer Dan	32½	32½	32½	..
3300	Anaconda	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	38⅞
100	Ann Arbor	30	30	30	..
1200	Armour pf	97½	96⅞	97⅝	96½
400	Asso DG	52	52	52	52
1100	Asso Oil	38¼	38	38	38⅛
2600	Armour&CoA	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅞
900	Atchison	118¼	117⅝	117⅝	118¼
300	Atchison pf	95	94⅞	95	94⅞
100	Atl Birm&A	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Atl Coast L	159	159	159	..
1100	Atl G&WI	52½	52½	52½	52⅞
500	Atl G&WI pf	51½	51	51	51¼
100	Atl Refin	111½	111½	111½	..
100	Art Loom	39½	39½	39½	..
200	Atlas Tack	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
1000	Baldwin	112	111⅝	111⅝	112
300	Balt & Ohio	76⅝	76½	76½	76⅝
100	Balt & O pf	64½	64½	64½	..
600	Bansdall A	24⅜	24½	24⅝	24⅞
100	Beechnut	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅝
2200	Beth Steel	39¼	39	39¼	39⅛
100	Brit Stl 2pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Br Edison	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	..
3200	Briggs Mfg	41⅝	40⅝	41	41
1300	Br Man Tr	51⅜	51	51⅜	51⅜
200	Br Man pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	..
1300	Br Un Gas	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	88⅜
900	Bruns Balk	25	24½	25	24⅞
100	Burns Br A	101	101	101	100¼
400	Bush T	18½	18⅜	18½	18½
100	Butte Cop	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
1100	Butterick	19½	18	19½	..
200	Caddo Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
400	Cal Pack	113	113	113	..
3400	Cal Pet	29	28¾	28¾	28⅞
200	Callahan	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
100	Cal&Ariz	48½	48½	48½	48
700	Cen Leather	18¼	17⅝	18¼	17¾
700	Cen Lea pf	60¼	58⅝	60¼	58⅝
1200	Cerro de P	52½	51⅞	52½	51¼
700	Cer-Teed	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅞
300	Chandler M	37⅜	37	37	37⅜
300	Ches&Ohio	94	94	94	94
100	Chi&Alton pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Chi&E Ill	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Chi Gt West	11¼	11¼	11¼	10⅞
400	Chi Gt W pf	25	24¼	24¼	24¼
700	Childs Rest	57½	57	57	57¼
1700	ChiM&SP	9	8⅜	8⅜	9
2500	ChiM&SP pf	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
4600	Chi&NW	64¼	63⅛	63⅛	63¼
1200	Chi RI	44¼	43⅞	44	43½
300	Chi RI 7%	93½	93½	93½	..
200	ChiStPOm pf	92½	92½	92½	93½
200	Chi Yel Cab	49	49	49	50
1900	Chile Cop	34	33½	34	33⅝
500	Coco Cola	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116
100	Cluett Pbdy	60	60	60	60
100	Colo F&I	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
500	Col Gas	63¾	64	64	64
1600	Congoleum	25½	25	25¼	25½
900	Con Gas	87⅜	87	87	87⅜
100	Con Dist	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
300	Con Textile	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
1800	Con Con	66¼	66	66	65½
100	Cont Ins	116¼	116¼	116¼	..
4000	Cont Motors	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
500	Corn Prd	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
100	Crucible	67	67	67	67½
100	Crucible pf	93	93	93	93½
100	Cuba Cane	12	12	12	12
1800	Cuba C pf	52⅝	52	52⅝	..
1900	Cub Dom S	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	Cudahy	103½	103½	103½	103
100	Dan Boone	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Deere pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
300	Del Lac&W	140¼	140¼	140¼	..
100	Del & Hud	146	146	146	..
500	Det Edison	123	123	123	123
1900	Dodge Bros	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
1500	Dodge Br pf	83	82¾	83	83
900	Dome Mines	15	14¾	15	14¾
1800	Dupont	181¼	180	180¼	180¼
100	Dupont deb	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
600	Douglas	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¾
600	Eaton Axle	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
18300	El P&Lt cts	36½	35¼	36	36⅛
500	El P&Lt fpd	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	El P&Lt pf	91½	91½	91½	..
100	Elec Battery	63½	63½	63½	62⅞
100	End John	66	66	66	..
200	Erie	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
200	Erie 1 pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
100	Erie 2 pf	34	34	34	..
200	Fairbanks M	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	..
1000	Fam Play	103⅞	103⅞	103⅜	103⅛
1400	Fam Pl rts	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
300	Fisher Bdy	72⅜	71⅜	72	71⅞
15300	Fisk Rubber	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19⅛
800	Fisk Rub pf	102¾	102	102¼	102
200	Fleischmann	84½	84	84½	84½
500	Foundation	121	120½	120½	120⅝
8400	Freeport Tx	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	17
600	Fed Light	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100	Gen A Tk pf	98	98	98	97¾
100	Gen Asph pf	95	95	95	94
100	Gen Ry	168	160	168	170
2000	Gen Elec	289	287¾	289	287¼
900	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	11⅝
17200	Gen Motors	85⅛	83½	83½	84⅜
100	Gen Mot 7%	113	113	113	113
3100	Gen Pet	58	57½	57½	57⅝
100	Gimbel Br	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	56½
200	Glidden	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
1100	Ginter	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	..
4200	Goodrich	54¼	53	53¼	52⅜
100	Goodrich pf	98½	98½	98½	..
2300	Goodyr pf	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	104¼
200	Granby	14½	14½	14½	14½
1800	Grt Nor pf	69⅞	69	69⅛	69½
500	Grt Nor Ore	28	27⅝	28	28¼
1100	Grt W Sug	107	105⅝	105⅝	106½
300	Guan Sug	5	5	5	..
300	Gulf Mo pf	96¼	96	96¼	..
7700	Gulf Steel	82¼	81	82¼	81⅜
100	Hartman	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅜
300	Hayes Wh	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅜
100	HayesW pf	104	104	104	102
100	Houston Oil	75	75	75	75⅜
2000	Hudson Mot	64¼	63¼	64	64½
200	Howe Sound	18½	18½	18½	..
4400	Hupp Mot	19	18½	19	18⅞
2100	Hud M Ry	32⅜	32	32	32½
100	Hud MRy pf	71⅛	71⅛	71	..
300	Indian Mot	17	16	16	..
3100	Ind Oil & G	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	38
400	Ind O&R rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Inland St	40	40	40	40½
1100	Inspiration	25⅞	25½	25⅞	..
600	Interboro R	27½	27¼	27¼	26½
800	Inter Agri	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12
400	Int Cement	62¼	62	62	62½
2200	Int Cem rts	44½	43⅝	43⅝	44⅜
600	Int MMar pf	33	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
1200	Int Nickel	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜
800	Int Paper	68	67	67	67⅜
100	Int Pap 6 pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
300	Int Pap 7 pf	89⅜	89	89	..
1200	Int Rys	26¼	24	26¼	24
200	Int Rys pf	65	65	65	..
200	Int Shoe	150	149	150	..
800	Int Tel & T	117	116	117	117
100	Intertype	23	23	23	..
800	Jordan Mot	43⅜	43	43	43½
100	Kayser	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜
2600	Kelly Spring	19⅝	18⅞	19	18⅝
200	Kelly Sp 8%	67	66⅜	67	..
4700	Kennecott	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜	50¼
400	Keystone	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
100	Kinney	82	82	82	..
5400	Lee Rubber	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
300	Lehigh Val	81	80½	81	80⅞
200	Lou Oil Ref	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
1100	Loews Inc	29	29¼	29⅞	28⅜
100	Loft Inc	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	1⅝
100	Loose-W	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
200	Louis & N	111¼	111	111⅛	..
300	Ludlum Stl	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3400	Mack Tr	179⅝	177⅝	177⅝	178¼
200	Mack Tr 1pf	109⅝	109¼	109¼	..
100	Mackay	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	..
500	Magma Cop	40¼	40	40¼	40¼
200	Manati Sug	53	52½	52½	..
100	Man Elv mg	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½
600	Man Shirt	26½	26⅜	26¼	..
200	MktStRy 2pf	23	23	23	..
300	MktStR ppf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	55
5100	Marland Oil	44½	43⅝	43⅝	44⅞
1000	Marlin Rock	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
500	Mart-Parry	29⅜	28½	28½	29⅛
200	MathAlkali	82½	82½	82½	82⅞
2200	MaxwellB ct	118⅞	117⅞	117½	118¼
800	May Dpt St	113	112⅝	113	..
100	Mett Ed pf	105	105	105	105½
600	Met-Gld pf	20	20	20	..
1000	Mex Seabd	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅜
200	Miami Cop	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
1900	Mid Con Pet	33⅜	33	33	33⅝
100	Midland pf	112½	112½	112½	..
1200	Mid States	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1700	Mo K&T	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
300	Mo Kt pf	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅞
33600	Motor Whl	35	29⅜	32	31
1100	Mo Pac	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
100	Mo Pac pf	77	77	77	77⅜
1100	Mont Pow	82⅜	81	81	82¼
1700	Mont Ward	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜
3500	Moon Mot	33	31⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3100	Mother Lode	7⅛	7	7	7
6700	Nat Bisc	71⅞	70⅛	71⅝	70⅛
300	Nat Dairy	55	54⅞	55	55
200	NaRyMx 2pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
200	Nev Cons	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	..
100	Newport NJ	99	99	99	..
300	Newport N	95	95	95	..
300	NY Air Br	44¼	44	44	..
100	NY Air B A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	..
1600	NY Canners	45	44½	45	45¼
1900	NY Central	115	114⅝	114⅝	115
100	NY Dock	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
2300	NY NH&H	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
200	NY Ont&W	22½	22½	22½	..
300	Niag F pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
100	NY State Ry	35	33	35	..
300	Norf&West	128⅛	127⅝	127⅝	128¼
1800	North Am	48⅛	48	48	48⅛
100	North A pf	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
4300	North Pac	68½	68⅛	68½	68¼
100	Nash Cha	148	148	148	..
1000	Orpheum C	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27
500	Oppenheim	46	45⅝	45⅝	46
200	Otis Elev	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
1700	Otis Steel	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞
200	Otis Steel pf	74	73	73	74⅝
2000	Owens Bot	48⅞	48	48⅜	48
100	Pac Cst pf	43	43	43	..
3400	Pac Oil	57½	57¼	57⅝	57⅜
12400	Packard M	31⅞	30⅝	31	30⅝
4400	Pan-Am B	79½	78⅝	78⅞	79
1500	Park & Tilf	32	31	31⅜	31
2700	Paige D Mot	33⅜	22	22⅜	22
200	Penn C&C	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	..
3600	Penn RR	46⅛	46¼	46⅛	47
2500	Penn Seabd	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
400	Peoples Gas	117	116⅝	117	..
1300	Peoples Grts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3000	Phil Co	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	63⅜
500	Phila Read	39	39	39	39½
400	Penick Ford	23¼	22½	23	..
2800	Phillips Pet	45	44⅜	44⅞	45⅛
15300	Pierce-Ar	33⅛	31⅝	32⅛	32⅛
6300	Pierce-A pf	83	79⅞	83	80
3100	Pierce Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
3600	Pierce Pet	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
300	Pitts-Util pf	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Pitts WV	70	70	70	..
600	Postum C	115	115	115	116⅝
600	Press Steel	49⅞	49	49	49
100	Prod & Ref	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
200	Prod & R pf	45	45	45	44½
2300	Pub Serv	68⅜	68	68⅜	68
800	Pub Ser rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
200	Pullman	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜
1000	Punta Sug	39½	39⅛	39⅛	39½
1100	Pure Oil	30	29⅞	29⅞	30
2500	Radio	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	56¼
100	Radio pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
10100	Ray Copper	13⅛	12⅞	13	12⅞
3400	Reading	85⅛	84⅞	85	85¼
200	Readg 2 pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
200	Reading rts	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
200	Rem Type	73	73	73	74
100	Replogle Stl	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
200	Reynolds S	10⅛	10	10	10
4300	Robert Reis	26	25¼	25½	25⅜
400	Rob Reis pf	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	90
300	Royal Dutch	51⅝	51½	51⅝	52½
500	Russia I rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	St Joseph	37	36	36½	37
900	StL&SF	81	80	80	80
200	StL&SF pf	84	84	84	..
100	StL SW	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅞
1300	Seagrave Co	15⅞	15½	15½	16
7300	Seabd AL	32	30¼	31⅛	30
600	Seabd AL pf	42	40⅛	42	40⅞
1100	Sears Roe	169	168	169	170½
100	Shattuck	65	65	65	64
900	Shell Union	24	24	24	24
100	Shell Un pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
3000	Simmons	46	45¼	45⅝	45½
600	Simms Pet	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3900	Sinclair	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
	Sinclair pf	93	93	93	..
1200	Skelly Oil	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	28¼
200	Spears Co pf	89¼	89	89¼	..
500	So Pacific	99	99	99	99¼
18900	So Railway	99⅝	97⅞	98	97
4300	So Ry pf	86	84⅝	85⅝	86
2700	Spicer Co	21½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2000	Sta Gas	52⅝	52	52½	52⅝
500	Sta Oil Cal	59	58⅜	58⅜	59½
3300	Sta Oil NJ	44⅞	44½	44½	44⅜
1200	Sta O NJ pf	117	117	117	117
100	Sta Pl Glass	11½	11½	11½	11
2100	St-Warner	69⅛	69	69	69
500	Sub Boat	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
1200	Super Oil	4⅛	4	4	4
1400	Tenn Cop	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
2900	Tex Co	51⅝	51⅛	51½	51⅜
3400	Tex Gulf S	118	111½	112	112½
400	Tex P Coal	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
200	Tidewater	141	141	141	142⅝
2700	Timken	42	41⅜	42	41⅞
800	Trans Oil	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
100	Twin City	66	66	66	..
100	Under Type	43½	43½	43½	..
500	Un Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
500	Un Pacific	139	138⅝	138⅝	138½
200	Un Pac pf	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	..
400	Un Oil Cal	38½	38½	38½	38½
100	Uni Alloy St	25	25	25	24½
400	UniRyInv pf	81	81	81	..
300	US Hoffman	34½	34½	34½	..
300	US Ind Alco	86	86	86	87
300	US Realty	130½	130½	130½	130
700	US Rub pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104
24400	US Rubber	51⅛	49⅜	50⅝	49
400	US Smelt	36½	36	36⅛	63
4300	US Steel	115¼	114½	115	114⅜
200	Univ Pipe	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34½
100	Univ P pf	75	75	75	..
700	Va-C Chem	4¼	4	4¼	3⅜
2400	Va-C Ch pf	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	15⅞
400	Va Ry&Pw	119	119	119	119
4200	Ward Bak	63⅛	62	63	61¾
1300	Vivaudou	16	15⅝	16	16
6000	Wabash	29½	28⅞	29	29¼
800	Wab pf A	67	66⅜	66⅜	66⅞
100	Wab pf B	49½	49½	49½	..
2400	W Pac	43⅜	43	43⅜	43
200	W Pac pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅞
1200	West Union	132½	132	132	132
300	Westg Elec	71⅜	71	71	71⅜
100	Weston El I	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
100	Weston El A	23½	23½	23½	23¾
300	Wheeling	16	15⅜	15⅜	16¼
200	Wheeling pf	30	30	30	30
200	White Eagle	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28
2300	White Motor	73	72	72½	72⅜
3800	Wick Spenc	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3⅜
20800	Willys-Over	21½	20⅛	20⅝	21
100	Willys-O pf	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝
300	WhiRmSp ct	45½	44⅜	44⅜	45
5500	Woolworth	142⅞	140⅜	142¼	140¼
200	Wor Pump	40	40	40	41
800	Wright Aer	29½	29	29	29½
12900	Yellow Cab	48⅜	46½	46½	46½

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last June29	Last June27
5	Am Pneu	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
137	Am T&T	141¼	141	141	141
56	Am Woolen	36⅝	36¼	36⅛	36¼
10	Am Wool pf	78	78	78	78⅝
5	Amoskg pf	74	74	74	..
75	Anaconda	38¼	38½	38½	..
10	Arcadian	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
125	Bingham	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
25	Bos El	80	80	80	80¼
15	Bos El 2 pf	98½	98½	98½	..
30	Bos & Alb	159½	159½	159½	159¾
163	B&M pf A	23	23	23	23
46	B&M pf B	36	36	36	..
10	Cal & Ariz	48	48	48	..
275	Cal & Hecla	13¼	13	13¼	12⅞
50	Connor J T	24	24	24	23½
270	Cop Range	20¼	20	20	19½
617	E Butte	4	3½	4	3⅝
5	E Mass pf	65½	65½	65½	66
20	E Mass A	38½	38½	38½	38½
80	Engin P S	102¼	101½	101½	..
55	Edison Elec	210	209⅝	209⅝	210
30	Franklin	.60	.60	.60	..
200	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
903	Gilchrist	36⅜	36	36⅜	36¼
60	Gillette	75	74⅝	74⅝	75
10	Hood Rub	58	58	58	58
700	Int Cmnt rts	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
30	Keweenah	.50	.50	.50	..
166	Lake Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20	Mass Consol	.50	.50	.50	..
21	Mass Gas	73½	73½	73½	73½
37	Mass Gas pf	66⅛	66½	66½	66½
5	May Old Col	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
150	Mohawk	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
30	Nat Leather	4½	4½	4½	..
1000	NE Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
255	NE Tel	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
145	NY NH H	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
125	No Butte	1	.99	.99	..
120	Norw Worc	121	118	121	..
13	Ojibway	.50	.50	.50	..
20	Old Colony	110	109½	110	109
20	Old Domin	18	18	18	..
5	Plant T P	37	37	37	..
25	Pac Mills	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
45	Park City	5½	5½	5½	..
5	Quincy Min	21	21	21	20½
50	Ray Con	13	13	13	..
25	Sup & Bos	1	1	1	1¼
19	Swift & Co	110¼	110	110	110¼
25	US & FS pp	28½	28½	28½	29
50	Un Cop Ld	.90	.90	.90	..
654	Uni Shoe	42	41⅝	41⅝	42
140	Uni Shoe pf	28	28	28	28
136	Utah Apex	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
100	Ventura	23	23	23	..
75	Victoria	.25	.25	.25	..
20	Waldorf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
150	War Bros	44	44	44	..
	BONDS				
3000	Atl Gulf 5s	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	70

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ace	.55	.52	.55
Alamos	.90	.90	.90
Bag Smelting	.50	.50	.50
Bagdad silver	.30	.29	.29
Chief Cons Min	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
Con Pete Cla A	.15	.15	.15
Crystal Cop	.50	.50	.50
Eureka	.09	.09	.09
Eastern Smelting	.08	.08	.07
Gadsden Copper	.36	.35	.36
Iron Cap	1½	1⅛	1½
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
La Rose	.48	.48	.48
Mohican Copper	.07	.07	.07
Pathe Cla A	.76	.76	.76
Sante Fe Mining	.06	.06	.06
Shea	.06	.06	.06
Silver Dyke	1	1	1
Stern Bros	51½	51½	51¼
Trinity	.05	.04	.04
United Verde Ext	24	3½	3½
Verde Central Copper	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT PROFITS

Earns 2.53 a Share on Common in Four Months

The International Cement Corporation's statement filed with the New York Stock Exchange shows net income after charges of $1,092,764 for four months to April 30.

Approximately $80,000 was required for preferred dividends which left a balance equal to $2.53 a share on the 400,000 share of common stock. For the four months ended March 31 profits for the common were equal to $1.64 a share. International Cement earned about $379,000 for dividends in the month of April or 89 cents a share on the common after the deduction of preferred dividends.

Prior to the announcement of International Cement's intention to increase its capital for the purpose of acquiring additional plants, it had been estimated that the company would this year earn in the neighborhood of $10 a share on the common stock after 7 per cent dividends on the $3,411,800 preferred. It is now proposed to issue 67,500 shares of additional preferred and 100,000 shares of common, increasing the capitalization to about $10,000,000 preferred and 500,000 shares of common. Interests in the company are confident that with the new properties making their weight felt in the harness International Cement will be able to earn as much or more a common share on the enlarged capitalization as on the smaller share capital before the expansion program was decided upon.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Electrical operation of New Haven Railroad's Danbury branch will begin July 10 when all trains except a local freight will be so operated. This makes New York division of the New Haven practically 100 per cent electrically operated.

Chicago Tribune special says the Stinnes family is endeavoring to sell its real estate in Berlin, including valuable houses. So far, however, it has been unable to dispose of holdings, owing to shortage of funds in all business circles in Berlin.

The same interests who developed the Morris Plan of Industrial Banking are said to have organized the Morris Plan Securities Corporation, with $20,000,000 capital, to sell bonds to the masses. Arthur J. Morris, founder of Morris Plan, is to be president of the new corporation.

Fred Fisher, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, declared the rumor that General Motors was to acquire interests in the taxicab companies in a $50,000,000 deal was news to him. It was reported Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company and six other companies of John Hertz, Chicago, would consolidate with General Motors.

Henry Ford and others supposed to be interested in the government hydro-electric plant at Muscle Shoals have been asked by the War Department if they wish to bid for temporary use of the power generated. Beginning in August, government engineers will begin tests of mechanical equipment of plant and as a large amount of power will be developed during the process, government wants to make arrangements for its sale.

Employees of Eastman Kodak Company, Wednesday, will receive their fourteenth and largest annual wage dividend, amounting to $2,806,850. Since beginning of the wage dividend in 1912 the total distribution to employees has amounted to $14,981,584. Every employee who has been with the company five years or more will receive a little more than nine weeks' extra pay. Those who have been with the company less than that period will receive proportionately smaller dividends.

Cash dividend disbursements by so-called Standard Oil group for the second quarter this year set new high record for that period at $41,985,728, comparing with $40,699,592 in the corresponding period last year and with $34,355,618 in the first three months of 1925. With the exception of the final quarter of 1922 and the first quarter of 1913, when extra distributions were made for special purposes, dividend disbursements are the highest on record for any quarter. In the final quarter of 1922 total was $48,000,349 and in the first quarter of 1913, $55,652,423.

STEEL'S STOCKHOLDERS FEWER

Holders of United States Steel common stock were 93,446 at the closing of the books for the June dividends, a decrease of 661 compared with March. The number of preferred stockholders at the closing of the books for the May dividend was 77,152, a decrease of 781 compared with February.

ADVANCE IN STEEL SCRAP

Steel scrap materials in the Pittsburgh district have advanced 50 cents a ton. Heavy melting steel is now quoted at $17.50 to $18 a ton.

PROPOSED TAX CUT EXPECTED TO HELP STOCKS AND BONDS

Moody's Weekly Review of financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

The proposed tax cut should prove a stimulating influence. Stocks as well as bonds should be benefited because when there is a plethora of capital the stock market gravitates toward an income basis.

Tax-free issues, including bonds of the states, the United States and strong municipalities are unlikely to be depressed at all, because any large tax reduction would increase rather than diminish the amount of capital seeking investment.

Corporation bonds, however, should be benefited to the extent the taxes are reduced, because the yields of these virtually include allowances for covering Federal taxes, with the result that the decrease of the taxes actually increases the net yield to investors.

Trade returns remain encouraging.

RECORD TAX PAID IN 1924 BY RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Class one railroads of the country paid $340,342,000 in federal and state taxes during 1924, it was announced today by the Bureau of Railway Economics, which said the total exceeded that of every previous year.

The figure was an increase of $8,426,608 or 2.5 per cent over the taxes paid in 1923, and compared with 1913, it was an increase of 187 per cent.

The average daily tax in 1924 was $929,896, as compared with the 1923 average of $909,357. For each $100 of operating revenue realized by the railroads during last year, $5.80 was paid as taxes, the bureau disclosed.

Of the total taxes paid during 1924, 80 per cent, or $265,945,732, went to the various state governments, while the remaining $73,367,510, went to the Federal Government.

HILL ROADS SHOW GOOD GAIN IN MAY

NEW YORK, June 29—Both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific increased gross and net earnings in May. The Great Northern gained $429,342 in gross revenues and $308,194 in net operating income compared with May last year and the Northern Pacific $127,077 in gross and $514,763 in net.

For the five months of 1925 the Great Northern increased its net operating income $597,344, but the Northern Pacific reported a drop of $441,426.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	102½	102
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	102⅝	102⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102½	102½
Am Beet Sug 6s	101	101
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98¼	98¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	98⅝	98⅝
Am Smelting 6s '47	107⅜	107⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	97⅜	97⅜
Am T & T col 4s '29	97⅜	97⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	97⅜	97¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103⅛	103
Am T & T cv 6s '25	134⅜	134⅜
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	95½	95½
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	61⅛	61
Andes Cop 7s '43	96	95⅛
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	101⅝	101⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	94⅞	94⅜
Atch T&SF 4s '09	84⅞	84⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84⅛	84⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90⅞	90⅞
Atch T&SFRMt 4s '65	87½	87⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	78½	78½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103½	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	90⅛	90⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	93⅞	93⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	91¼	91⅛
B&O 6s '29	103½	102
B&O ct 5s Swn Div	98⅛	98⅛
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	87⅜	87⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	75⅛	75⅛
Barnsdall Corp 8s '31	105⅛	105⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	92⅜	92⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	87	87
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94	94
Bing&Bing 6½s	95⅝	95⅝
Broadway & 7 Av 5s ct dp	76¼	76¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91⅛	91
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	89½	89½
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103⅛	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	80⅛	80⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	102¼	102¼
Cen Leather 5s '45	100½	100½
Cen RR&B Co Ga 5s '37	98⅛	98⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	97⅞	97⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅝	101½
Ches & O cv 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	90⅛	90⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102⅛	102⅛
Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27	100	100
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	80⅜	80⅜
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	48⅝	48½
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	48⅛	47½
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	90¼	90¼
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	49⅛	49
Chi M & St P 6s '34	103⅜	103¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	87⅜	87⅛
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	82⅛	82⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	50	50
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74⅞	74⅞
Chi & East 1st 5s '82	101¼	101¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	96½	96½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	111	111
Chi & Nw Ext 4s	98⅜	98⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	80½	80½
Chile Copper col 6s '32	107½	107½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	99⅛	99⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103½	103⅜
Clev CC&StL col 4s StL '90	83⅜	83⅜
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅜	100⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95⅛	95⅛
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100⅛	100⅛
Comm'l Credit 6s '34	100½	100½
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	103	101½
Con Pow & Lt 6½s '43	104	104
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	81⅜	81⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97¼	97¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	103⅜	103⅜
Cuyamel Frct 6s	97⅝	97⅝
Cuba North Ry 6s '66	93	93
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87⅜	87⅜
Cuban Dom 7½s ct '44	97½	97½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90⅜	90⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84½	84½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99⅜	99½
Dold Packing 6s '42	84½	84½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	91	91
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102½	102½
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	106½	106⅜
Duquesne Lt 5½s B'49	105⅛	105⅛
Dodge Bros 6s '40	97½	97½
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	105	105
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104⅜	104⅛
El Paso-Sw 5s '65	102¼	102¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	72¼	72¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	64⅝	64⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	70⅜	70⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	62⅜	62⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93¼	93¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114⅞	114⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '84	95⅜	95½
Fonda John & G 4½s '52	67½	67⅜
Fla W N 7s '34	115½	115½
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	106½	106½
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	105⅛	105⅛
Georgia & Ala con 5s '45	95⅛	95⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Great Northern 5s '73	95⅝	95½
Great Northern 5½s '52	102⅛	102⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109⅞
Gulf Mob &No 5½s '50	102	102
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54	93	93
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Hoe&Co 6½s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76⅛	76
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91⅛	91⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen 4s '51	93⅝	93⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101	100⅞
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	100	100
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94¼	94¼
Ind Steel 5s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67⅜	66¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67⅛	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90⅜	90⅜
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	70½	70½
Int Paper 6s	97⅝	97⅝
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	71¾	71¾
Kanaw & Mich 2d 5s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	87½	87½
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	103⅛	103⅛
Kan City So 1s 3s '50	73⅜	73⅜
Kan Cty So rfg 5s '50	91⅛	91⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86½	86½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Key Tel 5s	91	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100½	100⅜
Long Isl rfd	84	84
Louis Cin & Lex 4½s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	97
LtN 4½s C 200 3	96½	96½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	62⅜	62⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99⅜	99⅜
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	95⅛	95⅛
Met Power 6s '53	103½	103½
Met W Side 4s	74	74
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92	91⅞
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	98⅞	98⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	96½	96⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91¼	91¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	23	23
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84⅜	84½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	78⅜	78⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85⅛	84⅝
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	94	94
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103	103
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	64⅞	64⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Mo Pac ct 6s	101	100⅞
Mob & O 4s	87¼	87¼
Montana Power 5s A '43	100⅜	100⅛
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	80⅛	80
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	89½	89½
National Tube 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
N O T & M 5s B '54	96½	96½
N O T & M 5s A	96⅝	96⅝
N Y C & H R gen 3½s '97	78⅞	78⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	93	92⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101¼	101
N Y C & H R cv 6s '35	101⅛	101⅛
N Y C L Sh col 3½s '98	77⅜	77⅜
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93⅜	93⅜
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	95⅛	95⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	96⅞	96⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103⅛	103⅛
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅜	114⅜
N Y Edison 5s	101½	101
N Y N H & H 6s ctf	96¼	96¼
NY NH&Hnc deb 3½s '54	56	56
NY NH&Hnc deb 4s '47	66½	66½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	60	59
NY NH&H deb 6s '48	92	91¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	68⅜	68⅜
N Y Rys 6s	29⅜	29⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	98⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅛	107⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	66⅛	66⅛
NY & Grnwd Lk 5s '46	93⅛	93⅛
N Y & Jerseyl 5s '36	100⅛	100⅛
N Y Long Branch 4s	91½	91½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	91⅜	91⅜
Norf & W 4s PC&C div '41	91⅜	91⅜
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105⅞	105
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	95
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	86½	86⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98	98
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100⅛	100⅛
Ontario Trans 5s '45	99⅛	99⅛
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90⅛	90⅛
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97⅜	97⅛
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	83⅞	83⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	98	97⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	98½	96⅜
Pan Am Pet 6s '34	112	111⅝
Penn RR con 4½s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	93¼	93¼
Penn R R gen 5s '68	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅜	110⅜
Pen R R col 7s '30	107⅞	107⅞
Pen R R 5s '64	98	98
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	98⅜	98⅜
Phil Balt & Wash 4s	93⅛	93⅛
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	99⅜	99⅜
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100⅛	100⅛
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	99⅛	99⅛
Pitts C C& St L 5s B	98⅛	98⅛
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	101⅞	101⅞
Prod & Ref 8s war '31	118	118
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '25	99⅛	99
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	104⅛	104¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	106½	106½
Pub Svc El & Gas 5½s '64	104	104
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	96	95½
Rio G Junction 5s '39	94⅝	94⅝
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '42	70	70
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	88⅜	88⅜
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	88½	88½
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	82½	82½
St L S W con 4s '32	89⅞	89⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	77	76⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	91¼	91
St L & S F 5½s D '42	99½	99⅜
St L & S F adj 6s '55	90½	90⅛
St L & S F inc 6s '60	87⅝	87⅛
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102½	102½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	86⅞	86⅞
Saks & Co s f 7s '42	107½	107½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71½	71⅛
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	80⅜	80½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	93⅜	93½
Sinclair Cru O 6s	100⅞	100⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	106½	106½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	88⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	94⅛
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	113½	113½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	87	86⅞
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	118	117
So P Rico Sug N J 7s '41	105¼	105
So Cop Pow 6s '47	98½	98½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅛	97⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90¼	90¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	79⅝	79½
So Ry con 5s '94	103	103
So Ry gen 5s '56	105⅞	105⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	110⅛	110⅛
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	101⅞	101⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅛	100
Steel & Tube 7s '51	107⅜	107⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102¼	102
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	84⅞	84⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	102	102
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57⅛	57
Third Ave adj 5s '60	42⅞	42½
Tide Water Oil 6½s '31	102½	102½
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109¼	109¼
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	101½	101½
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	86⅝	86⅝
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	53⅝	53⅝
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s	101⅝	101⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99½	99½
Union Pac rfg 4s 2008	93⅛	93
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	102⅛	102⅛
U N J R R & Canal Co 4s	93	93
U S Rubber 7½s '30	106⅞	106⅜
U S Smelt R & M 6s '26	100⅝	100⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105¼	105⅜
U S Steel 5s reg	104⅝	104⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90⅛	90⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96⅝	96⅝
Va-C C s f 7s '47	97⅛	97
Va-C C s f 7s ct sta '47	93	93
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	66½	66
Va Ry 5s '62	100⅜	100
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98	98
Wab 1st 5s '39	102¼	102
Wab 5½s '74	97	96½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	82	82
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99⅛	99⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	84⅛	83⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	66	66
Western Pac 5s A '46	95⅛	95
West'house E I Mfg 7s '31	107⅛	107
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	76	76
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	81	81
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅛	99⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101½	101½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	100	99⅜

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '59	96⅜	96¼
Argentine Gov 7s '27	103	102⅞
Argentine 6s '58 B	95⅞	95⅞
Austrian Gov 7s '43	98⅛	98⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86⅛	86
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98⅜	98
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	108⅛	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Berne (City) 8s '45	109⅝	109⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	95	94⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	83⅜	83⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82⅞	82⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97½	97¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98⅜	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '26	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104	103⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅜	102⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	102⅜	102⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	107⅞	107⅞
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	41	41
Christiania (City) 8s '45	100	99½
Con Pwr Jap rct 7s '44	91⅜	91¼
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101¼
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	99⅞	99⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	99⅜	99½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103	103
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅛	110⅛
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Dutch E Indies 5½s Nov '53	99⅜	99½
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	101⅛	101⅛
French rct 7s '49	90	89½
German rct 7s '49	97	96⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	93⅛	93
French (Rep) 7½s '41	98⅛	98⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	102	101½
German G E	93⅜	93⅛
Greek 7s '64	84⅜	84⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	96
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	98	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93⅞	93⅜
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	99⅜	99⅜
Ind Bk Jap 6s '27	100	99⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	83⅜	83⅜
Lowe Aus H P ½'s '44	85⅛	85⅛
Mex 4s large A '10	22½	22½
Mex 4s small A '10	20¼	20¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	84¼	84¼
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	33⅛	33⅛
Norway 5½s '65	96⅝	96⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅜	103⅜
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106⅛	106⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	100⅜	100⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Norway (King) 8s '40	110⅛	110⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82½	82½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	86⅛	86⅛
Peru 8s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	76	75⅞
Peoria Pekin 5½s	100⅛	100⅛
Prague (City) 7½s '52	94⅛	91⅞
Poland rct 8s	90⅛	90⅛
Rima Steel Corp 7s	88⅛	88⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	94½	94½
Ri G do Sul (State) 8s '46	96⅜	96⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	92
Sweden ct 5½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104⅜	100⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100½	100½
Sao Paulo rct 8s	99⅜	99⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88½	88
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104½	104¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101⅞	101⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	116⅜	116⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last J'ne29	Last J'ne27
3½s '47	100.31	101.1	100.31	100.31	101.2
1st 4s'47	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.26
2d 4¼s'42	101.13	101.15	101.13	101.13	101.14
3d 4¼s'28	101.30	101.30	101.25	101.25	101.28
4th 4¼s'38	103	103.2	102.31	103	103
US 4¼s'52	107.24	107.26	107.24	107.26	107.25
US 4s'54	103.31	103.31	103.25	103.25	104
2d 4¼s reg	101.11	101.11	101.11	101.11	....
3d 4¼s reg	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ERIE SYSTEM

	1925	1924
May gross	$10,021,206	$9,887,122
Net op inc	1,459,890	1,237,411
5 mos gross	47,089,174	49,325,329
Net op inc	5,035,520	6,272,597

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC

	1925	1924
May gross	$1,213,144	$1,087,727
*Sur after chgs	164,499	109,062
12 mos gross	13,936,592	13,288,370
*Sur after chgs	1,898,753	1,602,806

*Holding companies' proportion after depreciation, inter-company dividends and other charges.

NEW RAILROAD FOR TEXAS

CLAUDE, Tex., June 29—Local citizens have been informed that Chicago, Burlington & Quincy plans to construct a branch line from Claude to Hansford, about 75 miles. Route of proposed road is almost due north and south and passes through the oil and gas field of Carson and Hutchinson counties. It will also open to agricultural development a large area which is now without a railroad.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE

Lee Rubber & Tire Company, according to Vice-President A. A. Garthwaite, is operating on a profitable basis, having completed its consolidation with Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown, whereby large economies were effected. Sales are the largest in two years. Sales of Republic truck tires are 150 per cent greater than in 1924.

HUNGARIAN CROPS LARGER

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 29 (AP)—Official estimates of the wheat crop for the current year place the yield at 15,600,000 quintals, as compared with 14,000,000 last year. The rye crop will be 6,700,000 quintals, as compared with 5,600,00 last year. (A quintal is about 100 pounds.)

JULY MATURITIES REACH HIGH TOTAL

NEW YORK, June 29—Corporate maturities in July, 1925, aggregated $169,069,820, compared with $95,340,240 in June and $56,934,340 in July, 1924. While the amount falling due next month is comparatively large, little additional financing will be required to take care of these issues because the bulk has already been provided for by financing already conducted, and many small issues will be paid from treasuries.

Railroad bonds and notes falling due in July total $143,009,820. Of this amount the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has $119,900,820 in bonds maturing July 1. These bonds will be paid off by financing done last year and in the early part of this year. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has $539,000 equipment trust 5 per cent bonds falling due July 15. Although the company is in the hands of a receiver, it is quite likely that these bonds will be paid, as the courts usually give receivers authority to pay equipment issues.

Public utility maturities in July total only $15,255,200, an unusually small amount that will require little or no financing. Industrial maturities total $10,804,800, with all maturities under $1,000,000.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Public offering will be made shortly of $2,500,000 National Public Service Corporation 7 per cent cumulative series A preferred stock. Each share entitles the holder to purchase one share of class B common stock at $20 a share until July 15, 1926.

COTTON ESTIMATES

NEW ORLEANS, June 29—Norman Mayer & Company estimate cotton condition at 73.7 per cent compared with Government's 76.6 May 25. Indicated yield is given at 13,541,000 bales on estimated 44,704,000 acres.

BARRAS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

366 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

1415 EYE STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1612 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
100	Adiron Pow&Lt	83	83	83
20	AdironPw&Lt pfd	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
200	Allied Packing	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Allied Pack pr pfd	54⅝	53½	54⅝
300	Am Gas&El pfd	90½	90¼	90½
200	Am Light & Trac	169½	168	169½
900	Am Pw&Lt new	59½	58⅛	59⅛
10	Am Pw&Lt pfd	90½	90½	90½
600	Am Rayon Prod	49⅞	49½	49⅞
900	Am Superpow "B"	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
1400	Arm Co "B" ctfs	15	14⅝	14⅝
400	Assoc G&El new	32½	32½	32½
100	AtlasPt'ld Cem nw	47	47	47
200	Botany C Ml A	45	44½	45
2000	Bklyn City R R	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Can Dry G Ale A	186	175	175
35	Can Dry G Ale B	186	196	196
1200	Car Light	3⅜	3½	3½
1900	Chapni Sacks Inc	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
1900	Chatterton & Sons	32¼	31½	32½
800	Chicago Nipple A	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜
800	Chrysler Corp	119⅜	117	117
100	Cleveland Auto	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
75	Com Pow Cor	165½	165½	165½
100	Com Pow pfd	83½	83½	83½
525	Com Pow war	81	79½	81
600	Con Gas&El new	42	41⅜	41⅜
300	Con Bak A	134½	134½	134½
11500	Cont Bakeries B	53½	53⅜	53½
200	do pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2500	Cuba Company	47⅞	47	47⅞
1200	Curtis A prm ctfs	20	19⅝	19⅝
400	De Forest R cafs	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
200	Doehler Die Catg	16	16	16
300	Dubilier C&R new	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
100	Duz Co Inc	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
100	Electric Auto Life	70	70	70
1100	ElecBond&Sh new	69⅜	69	69
10	do pf	104½	104½	104½
400	Electric Investors	59½	59	59⅛
2700	Franklin Mfg Co	28¼	26¼	27⅞
500	Freed Eisemn RC	11⅝	11⅛	11¼
400	FreshmanCo Chas	16⅝	16½	16½
900	Gabriel Snubber	27¼	27	27¼
300	Garod Corp	4⅝	4½	4⅝
60	Gen Gas & El	171	170	170
900	Gen OutdoorAdvA	45½	45	45¼
500	Gen Outdr Adv ctfs	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
600	Gillette Saf Raz n	74⅝	74⅜	74½
200	Glen Alden Coal	128	127	127
4300	Goodyear Tire	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
100	Grennan Bakeries	118	118	118
100	Grimes R&Cameo	21¼	21¼	21¼
4900	Happiness CdyStA	9⅛	9	9⅛
300	Happiness C Fnd	8½	8⅜	8½
400	Hazeltine Corp	17	17	17
1800	Intercon Rubber	12⅜	11⅝	12½
200	Inter Match pfd	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1100	Inter Utilities B	9⅞	9½	9⅜
400	Jones Radio Mfg	4	4	4
3000	Kelvinator Corp	42	40	40¼
200	Lehigh Pow Sec	148	147½	148
900	Leh Val Coal Co	41	40½	40⅜
25	Leh Val Cl Sales	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
300	Lib McNeil new	7½	7½	7½
100	Lib Rad Chain Sts	7½	7½	7½
100	Mesabi Iron	2½	2½	2½
300	Middle West Util	92⅜	92	92½
200	Moore Drop Forge	65½	65½	65½
800	Motion Pictures	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
700	Musc Mas Corp	17	16½	16⅝
100	Nat Pow & Lt	344	341	143
10	New Jersey Zinc	185¼	185¼	185¼
100	Nickl Plate pf wi	84¼	84¼	84¼
500	Nizer Corp A	53¼	52	52
30	Nor States Pw	118	116¼	116¼
300	No Stats P war	23¼	23	23
100	Omnib Crp ctf	14½	14½	14½
2200	Pathe Exchange A	76	75⅛	75⅛
6900	Power Corp NY	69⅞	67	67
400	Pratt & Lambert	43	42½	42½
200	Purity Bak A	45⅝	45	45⅝
2100	Purity Bak B	41⅞	39⅝	41⅞
400	Reo Motor Car	18½	18½	18½
100	Rosenbaum Gr pfd	47	47	47
1000	Rova Radio	6	5½	5⅜
2700	St Regis Paper	65⅞	64	64½
50	Safety Car H&L	120	120	120
4200	Serv-El Corp	20	19⅛	19⅜
10	Singer Mfg	271	271	271
300	Southeast P&Lt	98	97⅞	98
1400	Southern Cal Edi	120½	119	120
25	So Cal Ed 7% pfd	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
800	Stutz Motor	9	8⅜	9
600	Swift International	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
100	Tenn El Pow	68	68	68
175	Tenn El Pow 2d pf	83	82⅜	83
100	Thermiodyne Rad	12	12	12
200	Thompson Ra ctfs	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Timken Detroit A	9½	9½	9½
200	Todd Shipyards	38⅜	38	38
200	Tower Mfg Corp	10⅞	10	10
200	Trumbell Steel	67	67	67
400	Tulip Cup	46½	46	46
12400	Unit Lt&Pw "A"	95¼	91½	94⅞
100	PS Lt&Ht pfd	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Universal Pictures	32½	32½	32½
200	Util Pow&Yt "A"	29⅝	29	29
70	Victor Talk Mach	70	70	70
200	Ware Radio Corp	14	13⅞	13⅞
1900	Western Power	64	51⅞	62½
200	White Rock	45	45	45
400	Wilson & Co new	14½	14½	14½
300	Yel Taxi Cab N Y	15⅛	15	15
500	Atlantic Lobos	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3300	Continental Oil	26⅛	26	26⅛
25	Galena Sig Oil new	54	54	54
100	Humble Oil	69¼	68⅛	68⅛
30	Illinois Pipe Line	136	136	136
200	Imp Oil Can new	33½	33½	33½
300	Internatl Pet	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Nat Trans	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
200	Ohio Oil	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
200	Prairie Oil new	60½	60	60
70	Prairie Pipe Line	126	125¼	125¼
60	South Penn Oil	172	171	172
2400	Stand Oil of Ind	66⅜	66½	66½
500	do f Kansas	35⅜	35¼	35¼
1600	do of NY	45¼	44½	44½
20	Swan&FinchO Cor	17½	17½	17½
1000	Vacuum Oil	89¼	88⅛	88⅛
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
2000	Am Maracaibo	10½	10⅜	10⅜
100	ArkansasNatGas	7	7	7
800	Cities Serv new	9	38⅞	39
200	Cities Serv pf	82½	82⅜	82⅜
1500	Cities Serv B pf	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
200	Cities Serv BB pf	77	77	77
1600	Colombian Synd	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	Derby Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Gibson Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Gulf Oil	78¼	77⅜	77⅜
100	Kirby Petroleum	3¼	3¼	3¼
2300	Lago Pet	5	5	5
100	MarlandOilMex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1200	Mount&GulfOil	1⅝	1½	1½
900	Mount Prod	22	22	22
300	New Bradford	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	3½@4	3½@4
Year money	4¼@4½	4 @4¼
Customers' com'l loans	4 @4½	4 @4½
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	76¼c	76½c
Bar silver in London	32¼d	32½d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	54c	54⅜c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$51,000,000	$497,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	....
Balances	24,000,000	90,000,000
Year ago today	29,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	23,127,758	83,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3½@3¼
5 months	3⅜@3¼
6 months	3⅜@3¼

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general, ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½%	Chicago	4%
New York	3½	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Paris	7
Berlin	7	San Francisco	3½
Budapest	9	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Riga	8
Bombay	5	Rome	7
Brussels	5½	Sofia	10
Copenhagen	7	Stockholm	5½
Oslo	6	Swiss Bank	4½
Lisbon	9	Tokyo	8.03
Calcutta	5	Vienna	11
Warsaw	10	Helsingfors	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅜	$4.8648
Cables	4.86¼	4.86⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0453½	.0461	.193
Belgian francs	.0449⅜	.0454½	.193
Swiss francs	.1942	.1941⅛	.193
Lire	.0355½	.0358	.193
Marks	.2380	.2380	.238
Holland	.4010	.4005	.402
Sweden	.2680	.2677	.268
Norway	.1765	.1747	.268
Denmark	.1998	.1969	.268
Spain	.1453	.1455	.193
Portugal	.0520	.0520	1.08
Greece	.0169¾	.0172	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014¼	.2026
Argentina	.4065	.4037	.4245
Brazil	.1095	.1105	.3244
Poland	.1920	.1925	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296⅜	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0046¼	.0046¼	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7975	.7975	1.0832
Hong Kong	.58	.60	.78
Bombay	.3668	.3670	.4866
Yokohama	.4065½	.4062½	.4984
Uruguay	.9728	.9766	1.0342
Chile	.1140	.1140	.365
Peru	4.13	4.13	4.8665
Canadian Ex.	1.00	1.00	1.00

†Per thousand.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	23.98	24.09	23.90	23.90	23.86
Oct.	24.05	24.17	24.00	24.03	23.86
Dec.	24.18	24.25	24.08	24.12	23.96
Jan.	23.70	23.70	23.52	23.53	23.39
Mar.	23.88	23.97	23.86	23.92	23.59
May	24.12	24.18	24.07	24.17	23.91

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	13.15	12.27	12.10	12.25	13.18
Oct.	12.71	12.83	12.66	12.81	12.74
Dec.	12.59	12.68	12.53	12.68	12.62
Jan.	12.57	12.66	12.50	12.64	12.58
March	12.57	12.68	12.53	12.65	12.61
May	12.58	12.69	12.53	12.66	12.61

Spots 13.86, down 2. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 6000; (American) 4800 bales.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

NEW YORK, June 29—"I estimate sales will be about $240,000,000 this year," said President H. T. Parsons of F. W. Woolworth Company, sailing for a two months' trip to Europe. "If we carry out this estimate, it will be about a 12 per cent increase over last year. Our earnings should show the same percentage of increase. To May 1 our sales and earnings were running in the same ratio, and showed a 10 per cent increase over last year. June thus far has shown a 15 per cent increase over last year, and we expect this to continue through the month."

SURPLUS CARS DECREASED

Class 1 roads, June 14 had 313,494 surplus freight cars available, according to the American Railway Association, a decrease of 5311 from the previous week, due principally to increased demand for coal cars. Surplus coal cars totaled 117,496, a decrease of 8289; surplus box cars 147,794, an increase of 3994; surplus stock cars 22,968, decrease of 911; surplus refrigerator cars 16,683, a decrease of 604.

STEEL TRADE MAKING PRICE CONCESSIONS

Buying Steady, Though Output Slightly Lower —Pig Iron Firm

NEW YORK, June 29 (Special)—The steel industry has entered summer in a very satisfactory condition as respects volume of orders, which usually tapers off as the hot weather season advances.

This year, however, sales in June have equalled those in May, and there are no signs of a slackening of the pace of buying, which would have been regarded very good before the war, and now is considered satisfactory.

Production tends to decline slightly, the industry in general working at about 65 per cent of capacity, but in July last year the rate sank as low as 45 per cent for the first two weeks of July.

Prices continue to be the unsatisfactory phase of the industry. The composite quotation on finished steel has dropped to 2.424c a pound compared with 2.439c last week. That is the lowest since September, 1922, but is about 20 per cent above the post-war low mark of February, 1922.

The United States Steel Corporation which frequently holds aloof from price wars, is making the same price concessions that the larger independents are, though it does not lose its dignity so much as to compete with the small companies who depend for business on continually shading the true market.

Wire nails are definitely $2 a ton lower at $2.65 a keg, Pittsburgh, with plain wire off $1 at 2.45c a pound. Wire rods, the semi-finished material from which wire products are drawn, have sagged $1 to $45.

Tin plate, which had been the most stable of all steel commodities, supposedly at $5.50 a box, has been sold as low as $5.25. In the Chicago district sheets have dropped $1 to $2 a ton. Black sheets have sold $1 lower in the east at 3.05c a pound, Pittsburgh.

The makers of steel plates feel quite triumphant because of the comparative strength in that market. The plate makers were prone to become discouraged since the war, because plate-making capacity had supposedly been overbuilt to take care of the large demand for ships during the war.

For many months plates had been the weakest steel commodity. Now they are one of the strongest. Prices are uniform at 1.90c a pound, Pittsburgh.

Pig Iron Buying Less

The pig iron buying movement, which is two months old, is waning, as most large users are covered on needs for the third quarter. Generally speaking, prices have stiffened somewhat in some districts, even purchasing agents, who are loath to take bullish attitudes on the iron market, admitting that the market is stiffer.

Most eastern Pennsylvania makers are holding firm to $20.50, compared with the recent minimum of $20; producers in the valleys are quoting $18.50, compared with the recent low price of $18. The Buffalo district is still weak, however, principally because one maker is about to resume operations at an idle furnace in order to use up an ore pile for which higher than present market prices were paid. He has been booking business at $18.50, furnace, which is 50c a ton under what the other makers are doing.

The amount of steel buying on the part of the railroads has fallen below expectations. The only important rail inquiry comes from the St. Louis-Southwestern for 15,000 tons of 90-pound rails. Southern roads are said to have bought about 27,000 tons of European rails at $33.50 to $34 a ton, delivered, compared with a domestic price of $43, Pittsburgh.

Mills Outdoing Jobbers

The steel jobbers complain that they are not receiving their usual amount of business from the railroads, for the reason that mills are furnishing the small lots which ordinarily go to the jobbers. The mills, realizing that the carriers are their best customers, go out of their way to please the railroads, and will sell smaller lots to them than to any other class of consumer.

The New York Central will open bids on July 2 for its third quarter requirements of bars, plates and shapes, totaling about 1500 tons. The Big Four will also buy 1000 tons for the same quarter delivery.

Buying by the automobile makers continues longer into the summer than usual, thus helping the makers of steel bars, sheets and strips. Fabricated structural steel is still unusually active, with total bookings for the week again 45,000 tons, the same as the previous week, whereas the average per week so far this year has been 30,000 tons.

The New York jobbers made rather drastic markdowns last week. Both black and galvanized sheets came down $7 a ton because of a local price war, while cold drawn steel, such as bars, shafting and screw stock was revised downward by $4 a ton. These were the first warehouse changes in several weks. Demand for reinforcing bars was the best out of warehouse.

Copper Steady; Lead Off

The non-ferrous metals have been quiet. The conspicuous buying movement stopped abruptly a week from last Thursday, "as though cut off with a knife," as one producer expressed it. Prices at the close of the movement were 13⅞c a pound and now they are 13⅝c, and hence the gain in market levels was very short-lived.

Germany overbought copper in April, shipments to that country having been the largest for any month since the war. Now some of the Stinnes interests have been liquidating copper, depressing the market in Europe and thereby affecting the American market. American prices are above the European parity.

Copper producers comment on the hand-to-mouth character of business. A year ago makers had orders on books six months in advance. Now they are lucky to be booked ahead six weeks. One good feature, however, is that this method of prompt delivery buying prevents cancellations. Every pound taken goes soon into consumption, and there is very little speculation.

The leading lead refiner dropped prices $2 a ton to 8.20c a pound, New York, which is also the quotation in the outside market. At East St. Louis the going price is 7.85c. Lead buying is very steady and normal—better, in fact, than the declining prices might indicate.

Silver reached 70½c an ounce, the highest figure in seven months. Zinc has been featureless at around 7c a pound, the stability of the price being the most important phase. Tin has been bought more freely by American consumers than for several weeks at around 56c a pound.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

NEW YORK, June 29—New York Telephone Company authorized additional expenditure of $1,000,000 for construction, bringing appropriations during the first six months to $30,233,265, of which $25,-871,220 was set aside for enlargement of plant facilities in the metropolitan area.

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the week ended June 27, 1925

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1500	Adiron P&L	85½	81	82¼	—5⅛
60	Adi P&L pf	102½	101	101½	—1½
1000	Allied Pck n	6½	5¾	6⅛	— ⅛
600	Al Pk pf	52¼	51	52¼	+2¼
100	Amal Lea	9½	9½	9½	
100	Amal Lea pf	45	45	45	—2
2900	Am G&E	80½	76⅛	76⅛	+3⅛
500	Am G&E	80½	76⅛	76⅛	+3⅛
400	Am Haw SS	10	10	10	— ⅛
5325	Am L & Tr	173	165	168½	+ ½
350	Am L&T pf	100¼	100½	100½	+ ½
9500	Am P&L n	60¼	58½	59¼	— ½
400	Am P&L pf	90¾	89	90¼	+ ¼
100	Am Multig	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
16800	Am Ray Pr	51⅞	46	49½	— ¾
1700	Am Su Cl A	36½	35½	35¾	— ¾
2700	Am Su Cl B	37⅜	36	36½	— ¼
100	Am S pr pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
100	Am Thrd pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
32200	Arm Ill Cl B	15	13¾	15	+ ¾
20	Arm Ill pf	89	89	89	+1
1800	Ariz Pow	31	25	31	+5¼
4800	AssoG&EClA	33¼	31	32¾	— ⅝
300	Atl Pt Cm n	46¼	46	46	— ½
100	Bverbd Cl A	4½	4½	4½	
100	Bvrbd pf	34	34	34	—3¼
400	Bdn exc stk	76½	76	76	
400	Bdn ex st wi	76	74	74	— ½
900	Bot Cns Mls	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
300	B C M Cl A	45	45	45	— ¾
2000	Bklyn City	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
400	Bdgept Mach	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
500	Buff G E n	67¼	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
50	Bucyrus	149	149	149	—6
100	Bu Ad M pf	105	105	105	
21800	CanD GinAle	50	37	48	+9¾
345	do Cl A	191	150	191	+4¼
115	do Cl B	192	150	192	+42½
3700	Car Lt&Pw	4⅜	3½	3½	— ⅝
100	Caro PwL	403	400	400	—2
2600	Cent C I P	16	14	14	—2
160	Celluloid	27	18⅝	18⅝	—25⅜
180	do pf	70	65	70	—5
100	Cen Ter S pf	1	1	1	— ½
12700	Chapin-Scks	42	38½	40¾	— ⅝
7300	Chat & Son	32¼	30⅝	32	+1¼
1000	Chi Nip A	39	38	38¼	—1¾
610	do B ctfs	16	15½	15¾	—1¼
3800	Chry nw wi	120	113½	199	— ¾
2800	Cleve Mot	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ¾
4120	Com'wth Pr	166	160	165	+ ½
33500	do new, w i	41⅞	40⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
650	do pf	84	82	83½	+ ⅛
1925	do war	81	75	81	+1
4500	Con G B new	42	40½	41⅜	+ ¼
5100	Cont B Cl A	134⅞	132	134	— ½
31100	do Class B	33⅜	31	33¼	+1¼
3800	do pf	101½	101½	100¾	
700	Coty, Inc	40⅝	39	39¼	—1
26000	Cuba Co	48⅜	44⅝	47¼	+2
4900	Curt Aero&M	20¼	19	20¼	+ ¾
700	do pf	77⅜	75	77	+2¼
5500	De F Radio	26	25	25⅝	+ ¾
700	Doehler DC	17½	16⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
575	DL&W Coal	129⅜	129	129⅜	— ¾
180	Dixon Cruc	148	143	147	
4300	Dubilier	17	15	16⅛	+1½
200	Duplex C&R	7	6⅜	7	+1
3100	Durant M	12⅞	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
400	Duz Co A	23⅝	22¼	22¼	—1
600	El Auto Lite	72	70	70½	—1½
13100	El B&S Sec	70¼	67	69⅝	+1⅛
460	do pf	105	104½	104⅝	
970	El Inv wwa	60⅞	57⅜	59⅛	—1⅛
3700	Eureka Vac	52	50	52	+1½
800	Elec Ry S	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
600	Fed Metals	25⅛	21	25⅛	+ ⅛
90	Ford M Can	494	486	490	—9
6200	Fox Film A	50⅜	49⅜	50½	+ ⅝
10	FirestT&Rpf	96	96	96	— ½
14700	Franklin Mf	30	21⅝	28	+4⅛
200	do pf	92¾	86	92¾	+5¼
5000	Freed-E R	12⅛	9¼	11⅝	+2¼
1500	Freshman C	16	15½	16	+1⅛
180	aGlv-H El	36	35	35½	+10½
2600	Gab Snub A	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ¼
1100	Garod	4½	3¾	4½	
7000	Gen O AdvA	45½	44⅝	45½	+ ⅝
1200	do v t c	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ⅛
2300	Gen G & El	180	149	172	+20
2170	do cv pf	179	150	170	+17
2370	do A pf	138	125	134	+27½
2750	do B pf	125	103	122	+25
11500	Gill Saf R	75¾	73½	74⅝	— ½
1100	Glen Ald C	130	128	129	—1
13600	Goodyr T&R	33	31	32½	— ⅛
100	Gt A&P pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	+5¾
1600	Grennan Bak	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅞
2000	Grimes Rad	23	21½	22	—1
200	Hall Sw&Sig	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
200	HabirshEC n	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
44000	HapCdyS A	9⅛	7⅜	9	+1⅛
1600	do Fdrs S	8⅜	6⅛	8⅜	+3⅜
1000	Hazeltine	17	14¾	17	+2¾
40	HerculesP pf	110	110	110	+4
400	Heyden Ch	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
800	Horn & H	51	50	50⅞	— ⅛
600	HuntBPA wi	26	26	26	— ⅛
500	Intercon Rub	12	8	11	+3¼
7500	Int Match pf	47⅝	45½	47	— ⅞
1200	Int Concr I	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+1
300	Inter Util A	35¼	35	35	— ¾
5700	do class B	10	8¼	10	+1½
100	Inter-Oc Rad	2	2	2	
3800	Jones Radio	4½	3½	4	+ ¾
31000	Kelvinator	40	36⅝	39¼	+3¼
350	Kraft Chees	74	71¾	72	—1
400	Keiner Wi St	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	— ⅛
300	Londvr H A	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞	+5¾
200	La Salle Uni	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
6300	Leh Pow S	151¾	145	148¼	— ¾
4200	L V C ctfs n	41½	40¼	40¾	— ½
325	LVC sales	86	83⅜	83¼	—1¼
800	Lib O S&G	200	182	192	—7½
1300	Lib R C Sto	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
1100	L McN&L n	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
100	Lupton Cl A	4½	4½	4½	+1
300	Marconi Can	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
800	Marconi Lon	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
900	McCrd Ra ct	22½	22¼	22½	
1100	Merc Sto	151½	145	151	+1½
2000	Mesabi Iron	2½	2⅜	2½	
3600	Mid W Util	95½	92	93¼	—1½
260	M W U pr l	103¼	102¼	102¾	— ½
70	M W U pf	99	96⅝	96⅝	—1⅝
200	Midvale Co	23	22½	22½	—1
1640	Miller Rub	173	153	173	+15
225	Miss River P	73	60	60	—9¼
1800	Moh Va n wi	42⅝	39½	39½	
400	M Dr F Cl A	66	65½	66	+1
4100	Motion Pict	19¼	17⅞	19⅛	+ ⅞
6300	Music Mast	16⅝	14¼	16	+1⅛
400	Nat Groc	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13800	Nat Pub S A	28⅜	26½	27	—1¼
14300	do Class B	20¼	17⅛	19⅝	+ ⅞
3320	Nat Pw&Lt	349	322	339	+5
100	do pf	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
450	NY Tel pf	113¼	111½	111½	— ⅝
5600	Nickle Plate	86	83⅞	84	—2¼
7200	Nizer Corp A	53⅜	47	53	+6⅜
450	No Ont L&P	49	48	48⅜	— ⅛
6900	No O Pow	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
100	No Sta Pw	118	118	118	— ½
110	do pf	101	99⅜	100	— ¼
2100	do war	24¼	22	23⅜	+ ⅜
900	Omni vot ctf	15	14½	14½	+1
700	Oppen-Col	46⅜	46	46	— ⅛
13300	Pathe Ex A	76⅝	69	75½	+3
345	Penn W&P	149⅜	143½	143½	—4½
40	Pitts Pl Gl	288⅜	288⅜	288⅜	—1¼
45000	Pw Corp NY	68⅞	52½	67¼	+14⅝
100	Phila Elec	40	40	40	+1
400	Pratt&Lamb	42½	41½	42¼	— ¼
1100	Proph Brush	42	40	41⅝	— ½
1400	Purity Bk A	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ¼
3900	do Cl B	41	38½	40½	— ½
200	Pyrene Mfg	11	11	11	+ ¼
700	Rem Type A	44⅝	41½	43⅜	+1⅞
60	do pf	104	104	104	—5⅞
1500	Reid Ice C	40	38½	39	—2
100	do pf	94	94	94	—1
800	Reo Motors	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
4400	Rova Radio	6	4	5⅝	+2¼
60	Safety C H	120	120	120	+8
190	Seiberling R	22	22	22	
300	Sierra P El	18	17	17¾	+ ¼
39900	Serv El A	20	14⅝	19⅜	+5½
200	Silica Gel	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
10	Singer Mfg	273	273	273	+5
4400	Singer Ltd	10	8⅝	9½	+1
900	Sleeper R	8	6	8	+2
2425	So Cal Ed	120½	118	119½	+1⅛
25	do pf A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅝
3800	Soea P & L	99½	96⅝	98	—1
1100	So G&P Awi	23¾	23½	23¾	
10	Sown B Tpf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
11850	St Regis P	65⅝	55½	63	+7⅛
100	Stand Mot	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
900	St Pub A	20¼	17½	20	
200	Stnd Tank C	8½	8½	8½	
200	tSnd Tex Pr	21½	21½	21½	
500	do B pf	36½	35	36⅞	
2700	Stutz Mot	9	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
5100	Swift Int	27	26	27	
260	Swift & Co	110	109	109	—2
200	Tenn El ctfs	68	68	68	
2300	Tenn El Pw	68	67½	68	
350	do 2d pf	84	81	83	+2
600	Thermiodyne	12	12	12	— ¼
600	Todd Shipyd	38	39	38⅞	+1⅜
1600	Thomp Rad	9¾	8⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
2000	Timken D A	9⅜	9	9⅜	+1
700	Tower Mfg	10⅜	7½	10⅜	+2⅞
80	TubizeSilkA	180	166	170	—2
800	Un Car&Car	67	66½	67	— ¼
7000	Un G&E nw	50	47	47	—2½
400	dostk tr ctfs	43⅛	43	43	
35000	Un Lt&P A	96	89	95¼	+3¼
700	US Lt&Heat	4¼	3¼	3½	— ½
800	do pf	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2400	Univ Pict	33	32¼	32⅞	— ⅛
9200	Util P&Lt A	30¼	27½	28⅞	—1
750	Vict Talk M	70½	68	70¼	+2¼
1200	Ware Radio	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	
2500	Warner Bros Pict Cl A	16⅛	16	16	
400	West Pac	23	21	23	+1
400	do pf	75½	75	75	—1
32800	Wstn Pow	66½	61¾	63½	—2⅜
320	do pf	96½	94½	95	+1
8200	Wh Rck Min Spg nw vtc	45½	40⅝	43⅝	+2¼
8800	do new	46⅝	41	44	+2½
140	Woodward Ii	83	82	82	—2
2900	Wilson & Co new wi	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1880	do Cl A wi	30	27⅝	29	—1¼
1600	do pf wi	71¼	69⅞	70	— ⅜
1100	YelTaxi NY	15	12	14⅛	+2⅜

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2150	Anglo-Am	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
400	Atl Loboes	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
100	do pf	10	10	10	—2⅜
20	Borne-Scry	207	206	207	+2
220	Buckeye PL	61½	60¼	60⅜	—1¼
1200	Chesebrough	66	61⅝	65⅛	+4⅛
33000	Contl n	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ⅜
90	Cumblnd PL	141	140	141	—2
70	Eureka PL	75	72	73	—2⅛
275	Gal-Sgnal	56	53	54	—1½
230	do new pf	101½	101⅛	101⅛	
17300	Humble	70⅝	67⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
70	Illinois PL	136	135	135	—3
7200	ImpO of Can cp n	33⅝	32½	33	— ⅝
80	Ind Pipe Li	73⅝	72½	72½	— ½
14500	Internat Pet	26½	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
1480	Magnolia P	148¼	147	157	—2
100	Nat Transit	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
50	N Y Transit	58½	58	58	—1
80	Nor Pipe Li	79	78	79	
1400	Ohio	70	68	68¼	—2⅛
100	Penn-Mex F	26	26	26	+ ⅝
12000	Pr O&G new	61½	59½	61	— ½
1530	Prairie P L	127	124½	126	+1
40	Solar Ref	233	230	230	—4
160	So Pipe Line	80¼	80	80	— ½
850	So Penn Oil	174½	171	172	—1½
40	Swn Pa P L	66	65	65	—1
36000	S O Ind	67⅜	66⅛	66⅞	— ¼
700	S O Kan	36⅛	35⅛	36	— ¼
2700	S O Ky	124	122⅝	123⅞	+ ⅜
120	S O Neb	255	252	252	—2
9900	S O N Y	46	44¼	45½	— ¾
70	S O Ohio	358	355	358	+3
170	Swan & Fin	17½	15½	17½	+2
2000	Vacuum	90⅝	88½	88⅞	—1⅜

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8300	Am Control	6½	5¾	6½	+ ⅝
38300	Am Mara Co	11½	10¼	10½	— ⅝
3000	Ark Nat Gas	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
1300	Carib Synd	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
10500	Cit Serv nw	22	36⅝	39	
1000	do pf	82½	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
100	do bkrs sh	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
600	do pf B	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
1800	Con Royal	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ .11
69100	Columb Syn	2⅜	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3800	Creole Synd	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
370	Crown Cen P	11½	9⅜	11	+ ⅜
300	Derby Pet	1	1	1	
10	Derby O&R	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8000	Euclid	1½	1	1⅜	— ⅛
18600	Gibson	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
200	Gillild v t ctf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16100	Gulf O Pa	78⅞	76½	78¼	+ ⅛
2200	Kirby Pet	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
22400	Lago Pet	5⅝	4⅞	5	
200	Livingstn P	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	Marland Mex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
800	Mtn & Gulf	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
13700	Mtn Prods	22½	22	22	— ½
20	Nat F & G	118	118	118	
1900	New Bradf'd	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
200	New Eng F	8	8	8	
900	N Mx & A L	9	8½	8¾	— ⅜
300	New-York	11⅝	11	11	
600	Ohio Fuel	32½	32	32⅜	— ⅛
2000	Peer	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3000	Pennok Oil	27	26	26⅛	— ⅞
2300	Red Bank	39	35⅜	35½	—4½
29100	Reiter-Foster	33½	26⅛	32	+ ⅜
600	Ryan Cons	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1100	Salt Crk C	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
2900	Salt Crk Prd	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
11100	Sun Oil	44⅝	42	42½	—1½
1600	TideW nw wi	35⅝	34⅝	35	—1¼
4500	Venezuela P	4¼	4	4	— ¼
200	Ventura Con	24½	23	23	
4700	Wilc O&G nw	31¼	30	30	— ¼
900	Woodley Pet	6	5½	5½	+ ⅛

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5200	Canario Cop	5⅝	5¼	5½	
2900	Cons Cop n	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
800	Cresson Cons	3½	3⅜	3½	
100	East Butte	3½	3½	3½	
21900	Enginrs Gld	58	47⅛	54⅜	+5⅜
1400	Hecla	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
100	Hollingr Gld	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
1000	Jerome V	1¼	1	1⅛	
53500	Kay Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
600	Mason Val	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
100	N Cornelia	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
370	N J Zinc	185⅞	183⅛	185	— ¼
22500	Newmont	46½	45⅛	45⅝	
2200	Nipissing	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
200	North Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1300	Premier Gld	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
300	Silver K C	7	7	7	+ ⅛
200	S A Gold&P	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
500	Teck Hughes	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
2500	Tonopah Ext	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
600	Tonopah Min	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
700	Un Verde E	24⅜	23⅝	24	
800	Utah Apex	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
5000	Wenden Cop	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
100	Yukon Alas tr ctfs	15¼	15¼	15¼	

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	All Pk sf 8s '39	92	91½	92	+ ½
1	Alumin 7s '33	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
4	do 7s '25	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
312	AmG&E6sB2014	98⅜	98	98	— ⅛
121	Am Ice 7s '24	114	112½	112⅞	— ⅛
112	Am P&L 6s nw	97½	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
67	do6s2014oldww	97½	97¼	97⅜	
22	Am RMil6s'38	103	102½	102½	— ¼
10	Am Th 6s'28	104	103½	104	+ ½
26	Anacon 6s '29	103⅞	103½	103½	— ¼
30	Asso G&E 6s '65	95½	95⅛	95½	— ½
64	Asso Hd 6½s'33	88	85½	88	+2
2	Atl Fr&Sug 8s	20½	20½	20½	—1½
163	At G&WI c 5s'59	70	69	69⅞	— ⅛
1	Beav Pd 7½s'42	106¼	106½	106½	— ¼
71	Bell T CC 5s'55	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
31	Beav'bd 8s'33	94½	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅝
44	Beth Stl 7s'35	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
24	Bot Con M6½s'34	94⅜	94	94	— ⅛
3	B&MRR 6s'33	88⅛	87⅜	88⅛	+1⅝
40	Can N Ry 7s'35	112¼	111⅞	112	+ ⅛
2	do 4½s '54	94	94	94	
10	Chi M&SP 5s '75	82½	82	82	—1
6	C RI&P 5½s'26	101	101	101	— ⅛
12	Cit Serv 7sC'66	123	122½	123	+ ½
17	do 7s D '66	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	
241	do P&L 6s '44	93⅜	93⅛	93¼	
54	do 6s '66	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	
1	ClevE Il 5s'54 A	102	102	102	+2
1	Con Gas5½s'52	105	105	105	— ⅛
5	do 6½s '51	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
13	do 6s A '49	107⅛	107	107	— ⅛
86	do 5s SerF'65	100⅛	100	100⅛	— ⅛
29	Cos-M C 6½s'54	97½	97⅛	97½	— ⅛
3	Con Tex 8s'41	85⅞	85	85	— ⅛
322	Cuba 6s '25	95½	94	95	+ ⅛
11	CubTl1rf7½s'41	109½	109½	109½	
3	CudahyP5½s'37	92⅝	92½	92½	— ⅛
5	DeereCo7½s'31	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
36	DetCityG6sA'47	105¼	105⅛	105⅝	+ ⅛
15	DetEdi5s'55Bwi	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	— ⅛
18	do 6s'32	123	121½	123	+1
44	Dunlop 7s A'42	105	105	105	— ⅛
11	FedSugar6s'33	96½	95⅝	96½	+ ⅛
10	GalenaOTx6s'33	102	102	102	+1
13	Galena-SigO7s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
2	GairRlmtg7s'37	101	101	101	
20	Gen Pet 6s'28	102	101⅛	102	
47	Grd Trunk 6½s	109⅜	108⅝	109½	+ ⅝
41	GulfOilPa 5s'37	100⅛	100	100⅛	
6	do 5½s'26	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
1	do 5½s'28	102	102	102	
5	Hood Rub 7s'36	104½	104	104	
5	Kauf'nSt6s'35wi	96½	96½	96½	
2	LehPwSec6s'27	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
11	Libby,McN,L7s	104	103½	103⅜	
18	LigWin'ter7s'42	107⅜	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
5	MoPacRR5s'27	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
18	ManitobaP7s'41	103⅝	103¼	103½	— ½
7	Morris&Co7½s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	
192	NewOrlServ5s'52	94½	93½	93½	— ½
145	No St 6½s '33	115⅞	113½	115	— ⅞
40	N S 6½s g n'33	103⅜	103	103	— ⅛
30	Oh P 5s '53 B	95⅜	94¼	95	
120	Ok G&E 5s'50	94½	93⅝	93⅞	— ⅛
4	Pk & Tilf 6s '36	97	97	97	+ ½
40	PP&L 5s '52 B	98⅜	98	98	— ½
21	PP&L 5s '53 D	98⅜	98¼	98¼	
10	Phil R T 6s '62	98⅜	98	98¼	
11	Phil E 6s '41	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
1	Phil E 5½s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
45	Pure O 6½s '33	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
8	ShawM10y7s'31	101½	101⅜	101½	+ ⅛
10	Solv Co 6s '34	103⅝	103	103⅝	— ⅛
16	S-SS&Ip 6s '29	102⅜	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
57	SoCalEdis5s'44	97	96½	96½	— ⅛
11	Sta Mill 5½s'47	95⅝	95	95	— ⅛
96	St G&E 6½s'54	139½	136½	137¾	—1⅜
44	SO NY 6½s'33	107⅜	107½	107½	
190	SunO5½s'39	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
114	Swift 5s '32	96⅝	96¼	96½	
12	Tidal Os 7s '34	104	103⅝	104	— ⅛
24	Trans O 7s '30	101	100⅛	100½	— ½
1	Uno O Pr 8s '31	38	38	38	—2⅛
70	Un O Cal 5s '35	96	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
12	URHav 7½s'36	110	110	110	+ ⅛
13	US Rub6½s'26	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	
28	do 6½s '27	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
29	do 6½s '28	101⅜	101	101⅜	— ⅛
35	do 6½s '29	101⅜	101	101⅛	— ⅛
39	do 6½s '31	100⅜	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
44	do 6½s '32	99⅞	98⅛	99¼	
19	do 6½s '33	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	
37	do 6½s '34	99	98	98⅜	— ⅛
20	do 6½s '35	98⅛	97½	98⅛	— ⅛
12	do 6½s '36	98	97⅛	97⅝	— ⅛
9	do 6½s '37	98⅛	97½	97⅛	— ⅛
11	do 6½s '38	97⅝	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
10	do 6½s '39	97⅝	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
29	do 6½s '40	97⅝	97½	97⅛	— ⅛
1	Valv 7s A '37	105	105	105	+ ⅛
45	Vacuum O 7s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
22	Web M 6½s '33	98⅜	98⅛	98½	

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10	Alpine MS7'55wi	91¼	91	91¼	
3	Andean 6s '40	125	125	125	+3½
164	do without wr	100¼	100	100	
26	City Graz 8s'54	98	97⅛	98	
213	EstRRCo7s'54wi	84	83⅜	83⅞	+ ⅜
73	FrenchNM7s'49	82⅜	81	81⅛	—1⅛
29	Ital Pw 6½s'28	99½	98⅞	99½	
34	IntBkFinld7s'44	96⅜	96	96	— ⅛
29	KingNeth6sB'72	106⅛	106	106	
21	Kg Den6VI'70wi	99¼	99	99	— ⅜
8	Medellin 8s '48	98	98	98	
116	KrpLd7s'29	91½	90⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
20	RoPeru8s1932	101½	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
5	RsG5½s'21ct	12	12	12	+ ⅛
1	do 5½s 1921	13	13	13	— ⅞
12	do6½s'19cs	13⅝	13	13	— ⅞
37	do 6½s 1919	13⅛	12½	12½	—1
26	Siemens7s'28	96⅛	96	96⅛	— ⅛
35	do 7s 1935	95½	94⅞	95	— ⅜
1	SwissG5s'26	100	100	100	
44	do 5½s 1929	102	101⅜	101⅜	
136	ThsnSW7s'30	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	— ⅛
159	To'oEP7s'55Awi	90⅝	90½	90⅝	— ⅛
37	TriHEp7½s'55	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛

The British Government, in reply to questions put to it, has made it quite clear that it will not interfere with the rubber restriction scheme.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended June 27, 1925

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20	Am Bank	142	141¾	142	+1
20	Ang Cal Tr	300	300	300	+82
10	Ang&LPNBk	176	176	176	—5
2390	Armour "A"	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
1600	do "B"	14¼	13⅛	14¼	+2⅝
1340	Asso Oil Co	39½	38⅛	38½	—1⅛
2338	BancitalyCor	203¼	198¼	203	+4⅝
40	Bk of Calif	225	223¾	225	+2½
330	Bk of Italy	299	295	298¼	+3
510	CLBest Trac	159¼	154½	157⅝	+2⅝
325	Calamba Sug	57	55	57	+2
135	do pf	81	80¾	81	+ ⅜
4200	Cal Cop Cor	1.52½	1.50	1.52½	+ .05
46	Cal Co Mills	50	40	49⅜	+9⅜
15	CalOrePw pf	104	104	104	— ½
100	Cal Pkg Cor	114	113¾	114	— ½
121	Cal Pet Corp	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
47	CstCosG&E pf	88¼	88	88	
482	EBayWatA pf	94⅜	93¼	94⅜	+ ⅜
53	do B pf	100	98½	98½	—1½
1270	Fageol Mot	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
35	do pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
370	Fed Tel Co	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
261	Firemans Fnd	88¾	88	89	— ⅜
840	Foster Kleiser	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6480	General Pet	58¼	55¼	57⅜	+1
100	do pf	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
108	GtWatnPw pf	101¼	101	101	
245	HaikuFr&Pck	12¼	12	12	—1
690	HawComl&Su	47¼	47	47	—1
283	Haw P'apple	52	52	52	+1
40	Haw Sug Co	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
75	H Fi&Mar Ins	32¼	32	32¼	
3085	Hono C O	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
50	Hutch Sugar	13½	13	13	+1
340	Key System	47	44¾	47	+2¼
62	do pr pf	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	—1⅜
530	L A Gas&E pf	95	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
383	Magnavox Co	2¼	2	2¼	
1550	I Magnin	15	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
21775	Marine Cor	1.95	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
200	MktStRy pr pf	55¼	54½	54½	+6
115	Mercan Tr	274	273	273	—4
12000	No Am Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
270	Oahu Sugar	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
25	Onomea Sug	40	40	40	+1⅛
384	Pac Gas&El	116¾	115	115	— ¼
898	do pf	97¼	97	97½	+ ½
6000	Pacific Oil	58⅜	57¼	58	—1
25	Pac Tel&Tel	117¼	117¼	117¼	+7¼
227	do pf	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
100	P-Am Pet&Tr	80¾	80⅜	80⅞	+2⅞
185	Paraffine Cos	77	76¼	76¼	—1¼
10	do pf	106	106	106	—1
2815	S F Sacto	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
27	do jf	32	31	31	
290	S Joaq L&P	44	42	44	+2¼
183	do pr pf	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¼
10	SchlessingerA	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
30	do pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
1770	Shell Un Oil	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝
70	SierraPacE pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	
725	So Pacific	100¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅜
799	Sperry Flour	68¼	67	67⅞	— ⅛
210	do pf	95¼	95	95	— ¼
197	Sng Val Wat	99¼	99	99½	+ ¼
820	St Oil of Cal	59⅝	59	59	—1½
2900	Tex Cons O	.77	.70	.75	
954	Un Oil Co As	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
1760	Un Oil of Cal	39¼	38	38⅛	—1¼
15	Union Sugar	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1960	United Oil	59⅜	58	59	— ⅜
950	US Pet	1.80	1.75	1.75	
1300	Univ Con Oil	1.85	1.85	1.85	
37	Wailua Agri	30½	30	30	
5	WellsFar Bk	215	215	215	
1735	ZellerbachCor	23¼	23	23	— ¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$2000	Am Fact 7'36	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ¼
6000	As O Co 6'35	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	— ¼
1000	Cal G&E 5'33	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
1000	do 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ¼
21000	C&HawS 7'37	106¼	106	106¼	—1⅛
1000	C OreP 6'B'42	103¼	103¼	103¼	
2000	CalPet 6¾'33	104	103⅝	104	+1
4000	C Tel&L 6'48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+1⅞
1000	City El 5s'37	100	100	100	
13000	CtyInv5'33-34	103¼	103	103	— ¼
19000	EngCopCnv 7	104¼	103	104¼	
5000	Gen Pet 6s'28	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
35000	do 7s '31	106¼	106	106¼	— ⅛
1000	Gt W Pw 5s'46	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
12000	do pr 7s B'50	110¼	110	110¼	+ ⅛
2000	K Sys 1mtg 6	102¼	102¼	102¼	
12000	do ref 6s '38	92	91⅛	92	
17000	do 5s '38	82⅜	82¼	82¼	
3000	LAG&E 5¼'47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	
2000	do 5½s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
2000	do 6s '42	104	104	104	
11000	do 7s '31	107¼	106⅛	106⅛	
9000	MktStRy 7'40	100	100	100	— ⅛
29000	M'l&Lux 7'30	103⅛	103	103⅛	+ ⅜
1000	NCPCons5'48	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
1000	OrphT&R6'46	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
9000	Pac G&E 5s'42	98	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
8000	do 5½s '52	102⅜	102¼	102¼	
2000	do 6s B '41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
1000	do 7s '40	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
3000	Pac Glmn 4'30	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
3000	do ref 5s '52	99	99	99	
3000	SJoL&P6B'50	103¼	103¼	103¼	
7000	do 6s C '50	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
11000	SPRR ref 4'55	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
1000	SPCoSFtm4'50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅜
14000	Sp Flour 6s'42	99¼	98⅝	98⅞	
43000	SpgValWat'53	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
3000	UnOCalif 6'42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
5000	Val Co P 5'30	100¼	100	100¼	
3000	WstnPac 5'46	95	95	95	+ ⅛
3000	WstnPac 5'46	95	95	95	+ ⅛

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2140	Abitibi	68⅛	66⅝	68	—1
1585	Asbestos	79	72	79	—6
4285	do pf	111	105½	111	—5
172	Bell Tel	136⅜	136⅛	136⅜	—3
1954	Brazilian	57	56	56⅛	— ⅞
737	Brompton	21	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
355	B. E. Steel	2	1⅞	1⅞	
155	do 2d pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
218	Cement	103	103	103	—1
195	Can Car pf	82½	82	82	— ½
1380	Smelters	88	81½	81⅝	—1⅝
1330	Detroit Ry	2¼	2	2	—1
41	Dom Canners	110	110	110	
295	Dom Textile	77¼	76⅞	77	
1292	Laurentide	76⅞	75	76⅞	—1
425	Mackay	129⅞	124	129½	+4⅝
2587	Mont Power	190	187¼	190	+1
178	Penmans	162⅞	161⅝	161⅝	—2¼
4740	Price Bros	41	40	40¼	+ ⅛
297	Smith Bros	40	40	40	— ½
762	Shawinigan	152¼	151¼	152	— ½
1385	Spanish River	105	103½	105	— ¼
330	do pf	116¼	114⅝	115	—3
231	Steel of Can	86	86	86	—2
360	Twin City	68	67	67	+1
240	Wayagamack	44	44	44	

BANKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
72	Commerce	203	203	203	
95	Montreal	248	247	248	+2
36	Royal	235	235	234	—2
67	Union	115	114½	114½	— ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$15200	Dom WL'25	100.10	100.10	100.10	— .15
12000	do '31	102.35	102.30	102.30	
3100	do '37	104.60	104.60	104.60	— .05
13300	Vic Ln '27	102.40	102.40	102.40	— .25
30250	do '33	106.60	106.30	106.40	+ .15
223100	do '34	104.35	103.95	104.10	— .20
77100	do '37	109.55	109.48	109.48	— .27
4000	Ren'als '27	101.95	101.93	101.95	— .20
9250	do '32	103.70	103.40	103.40	— .25
8100	Refunds '43	102.60	102.35	102.50	+ .10
11100	do '44	97.15	97.00	97.00	— .30
9000	Quebec Rwy	94½	94	94½	+ ¾

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
9	Am Lt & Trac	170	170	170	+6½
203	BowRoll Bear	10½	8	10½	
150	Colum Sugar	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
1505	CGSpr&Bump	8	6⅝	8	+1⅞
1200	do pf	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1980	Contl Motor	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
20	Det Creamery	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
475	Det Edison	123	121½	123	+1½
100	Edm & Jones	30½	30½	30½	—1½
615	Fedl Truck	28⅜	27½	27⅜	
66	FordMotCan	490	490	490	—2
50	Gen Necess	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
310	Grennan Bak	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
10	do pf	99½	99½	99½	
924	Hall Lamp	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
6312	HooverStlBall	13¼	11⅝	13⅛	+1⅝
500	House-Spitz	35	35	35	+1
20	Mich Sugar	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5870	Motor Wheel	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅝
500	Noble O&G pf	47	47	47	—3
15005	Packard Mot	31	29⅞	31	+1
4590	Paige Detroit	22⅜	21¼	22¼	+ ⅛
880	Reo Motor	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
18550	Timken Axle	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
126	do pf	92½	92	92½	+ ½
200	Union Mtge pf	2	2	2	+ ⅝
120	U S Radiator	150	150	150	
110	WolvPtld Cem	11½	11	11	

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12051	Arundel	32	29⅞	31⅜	+2
91	Balto Trust	121	120⅜	120¼	—2⅛
143	B & O	77⅜	76⅛	76½	— ⅜
65	Cit Nat Bk	55	55	55	
372	Com Credit	26	26	26	
61	Com Cred pf	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
126	Com Cr pf B	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
124	Cons Pow	42	40⅜	42	+1½
247	C P 6½s pf	109½	109	109	—1
79	C P 8s pf	124⅜	124¼	124⅜	
145	Cons Coal	45	45	45	
555	E Roll Mills	120	110	120	+10
136	E R Mills pf	120	119⅜	120	+1⅛
494	F & Deposit	100	99¼	100	+ ⅜
145	Md Casualty	97⅞	97	97	— ⅞
739	New Am Cas	50	40¼	50	+ ⅜
312	U S F & G	214	212	213	+2
89	Un Rys	18¼	18	18¼	— ¼
392	W B & A	12	12	12	—1⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$15000	Un R 4s '49	70	69½	69⅝	— ⅜
8000	do in 4s '49	51	50½	51	
4000	do 6s '49	96⅜	96	96⅜	+ ⅜
31000	ElkHo 6s '35	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
28000	WB&A5s'31	70	69	70	
10000	ConP6s'49	107½	107	107	
1000	CityPk4s'55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+1⅛

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
293	Am Pub S pf	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	
4245	All-Am Radi	24½	19⅜	24	+4⅛
250	Am Shipbldg	57	55	57	+3
16775	Armour Co A	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
6020	Armour Co B	15	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
2560	Armour Co pf	89⅜	89	89⅜	+ ⅜
2185	Armour pf Dl	97½	95⅝	96⅞	—1
900	Armour Lea	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2840	Balaban & K	61¼	58½	61	+ ⅜
10	Beaverbd A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
140	Beaverbd B	5	4⅞	4⅞	—1
1507	Bvrbd 1st pf	35	30	35	+4⅞
780	Boone Woolen	2	1	1⅜	— ⅜
3990	Bendix	33⅛	28⅜	33	+3⅜
760	Borg & Beck	27⅝	26½	27	— ⅝
15	CasePlow 2pf	2½	2½	2½	
317	CenIllPubServ	88⅛	86⅛	88⅛	+ ⅜
90	CenIndPw pf	90½	90⅛	90½	
170	ChiCity&CRys	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
265	ChiCy&CRy pf	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
63	*ChiMill&Lpf	102	102	102	
430	Chi Nipple A	38	37	37½	—2⅛
859	Com'wlthEdi	139¼	138½	139	— ⅜
1335	ContMotors	102	102	102	
85	Crane Co	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
140	Crane Co pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
1460	Cudahy	104½	102½	102⅝	—1
160	Deck&Cohn pf	99	99	99	+1
120	Deere&Co pf	98½	98	98½	—1
225	Diam'dMatch	118	117½	117½	—1
1140	Erla	25	19½	20	+5½
2000	Evans Co	27⅜	26	27⅜	+ ⅛
10	Foote Bros	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
3225	Fair	33¼	32⅝	33	— ¼
100	Fair pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	
100	Gill Mfg Co	6	6	6	
440	GrLksDredge	133¼	131¼	132	—1
700	Godchaux	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
750	H. W. Gossard	34	33	33⅜	— ⅜
450	Hamm'rmill P	29	29	29	
25	Hart, S&M	115½	115¼	115¼	
65	do pf	74	74	74	
13300	Hupp Motor	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	— ⅜
840	Hurley Mach	48	46	47⅝	
10	Ill No Util pf	92	92	92	
280	Illinois Brick	31¼	31	31¼	
50	Ind Pneu Tool	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1¼
2355	Kraft Cheese	73	72	72	—2
30	Ky H El pf	90⅜	90	90⅜	
150	Kellogg Swch	39¼	37½	38¼	
2097	Lib-McNeill	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
1345	La Salle EW	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
985	Midld U pr pf	99⅜	98¼	99¼	+ ¼
675	Midld Stl Prd	40⅜	40	40	
10	McCord R 'A'	39	39	39	
135	McQuay Nor	16	16	16	
1425	Mid W Util	94¼	91⅜	93¼	—1½
982	do pf	98½	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
653	do pr lien	103	102½	102⅝	— ⅜
2050	Montgom W	53⅛	52	53	
350	do 'A'	114	114	114	
3635	Mergenthaler	55	54⅛	54⅜	— ¼
359	Nat El Pow pf	95½	95⅛	95⅛	
325	Nat Leather	4⅝	4½	4½	
725	Omnibus com	15	14⅜	14⅜	+1
130	Peop Gas rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1255	Pick & Co	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
2850	Philipsborn	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3510	Pines Wnt'frt	43⅞	34	42¼	+6½
175	Public Svc	124⅛	123⅛	123⅛	+ ⅜
113	Pb Cvc pf 6%	100	99½	99⅜	
146	Pub Svc N P	123½	123⅛	123½	+ ½
20	PbSvcpfd 7%	109	109	109	—1
266	Quaker Oats	106	106	106	
121	QuakOats pf	105	104⅛	104½	— ½
2600	RealSilk Hose	54	51½	53⅞	+1½
709	Reo Motor	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
175	Ryan Car	24	24	24	— ⅛
343	Standard Gas	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
284	Stand Gas pf	53½	53	53½	— ⅛
4320	Stewart-Warn	68⅞	65	68⅛	+1⅝
1440	Swift & Co	110¼	109⅝	110	
2465	Swift Intl	26⅝	26	26½	— ¼
3535	Un Car & C	67	66⅜	67	+ ¼
100	Un Iron Wks	3	3	3	+ ¼
16525	Un L&P "A"	96¼	88½	95	+3
3845	do "A" pf	93	92	92½	
185	do "B"	99	96½	98½	+2
261	do "B" pf	53	50½	52	— ¼
150	Un Paper Bd	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
450	Univ Thea	5	5	5	—1
690	US Gypsum	167⅛	164⅛	165⅜	—1⅜
35	US Gyps pf	116	116	116	
300	Util P&L A	29	28⅛	28	
50	Wahl	12½	12½	12½	— ½
169	Wanner MalC	35	33	33	
110	Wolff Mfg	8½	8	8½	
110	Wolff M ctfs	8	8	8	— ½
1997	Wrigley	51⅝	50⅞	51	— ⅜
35025	Yel Mfg B	48⅝	38⅛	46¼	+7
5625	Yel Taxi	49⅜	46	48½	+1⅝

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$2000	ArmDel5½'43	94½	94¼	94½	
8000	CC&CRys5s'27	48	48	48	
2000	CCCys1st5s'27	76	76	76	
24000	CRySerB5s'27	38	38	38	
1000	CmE1st5s'43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
2000	CmE1st6s'43	110½	110½	110½	
6000	Jewlrs Bld 6s	100	100	100	
11000	MERy1st4s'38	74	74	74	
2000	OgdenG5s'45	98	98	98	
6000	Swift1st5s'44	100	100	100	

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10	Am F&H 1pf	104	104	104	— ½
910	Am Multigph	22	22	22	
207	Am Shipbldg	56	56	56	+3
112	Bish & Babck	10	8½	8½	—1⅝
70	Bond St A	4	4	4	
200	do B	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
125	Buckeye Incb	24	24	24	+ ⅜
540	*Cent Stl	52⅞	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅞
91	do pf	102½	102	102⅝	— ⅜
1297	City I & F	24½	23⅜	23⅛	—1⅛
50	Cleve-C Iron	60	60	60	—3
98	Clev El 6% pf	103	103	103	
607	Cleve Rwy	90	89½	89¼	— ⅛
13	Cleve Stone	110	110	110	
63	*Cleve Trust	250	250	250	—2
25	*Clv Un Syd	112	112	112	—2
50	Cleve W Mils	34	34	34	
463	*Elec Contrlr	61	60⅜	61	—1
145	Faultiss Rub	28	27	27	—1
92	Firestone	117	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅜
115	do 6% pf	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	+ ⅛
66	do 7% pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅛
430	Gab Snubbr	27⅜	26⅜	27	— ⅜
83	*Gen Tire pf	102	102	102	—1
385	Glidden	20	19	20	— ⅞
116	do ppf	85	85	85	—1
1393	Goodyr	32⅜	31½	32¼	— ⅛
195	Grass Ch pf	103	103	103	
10	*Guardn Bk	228	228	228	
30	Hanna MA1pf	53	53	53	— ¼
50	Harbauer	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+1
23440	Ind Fibre	9⅝	7⅛	9⅛	+1⅞
15	McCaskey 1pf	93	93	93	+2½
475	Miller Rub	168	154¼	167½	+12½
50	do pf	104	103½	104	+1
50	Murray O pf	95	95	95	+3
470	Natl Acme	7⅛	7	7	
101	Natl Refing	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞
40	NOT&L 6% pf	73½	73⅜	73½	
150	Ohio Bell pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ¼
440	†O Brass B	70⅝	70½	70⅝	
3005	Otis Steel	14	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
598	Paragon Ref	8	8	8	
11585	Peerless M	22⅝	20	22⅝	+2⅝
81	*Richman Br	113	113	113	+ ½
25	Sandusky C	110	110	110	+9
1170	Sher-Wms	39	38⅛	39	
179	do pf	105¼	105	105¼	
100	*Sparks-Wton	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	—3¼
10	Stand T A pf	53	53	53	+2
760	Stearns M	10	9½	10	+1
30	Steel Prod	60	60	60	
15	Swinehart T	12	12	12	+2
141	Telling BV	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
70	*Tr-Cliffs pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
708	*Trumbull St	19	18	18	—1
35	Un Mtge	89	89	89	+3
136	do 1 pf	86	86	86	+1
46	*Un Trust	203	202½	202½	—3½
450	Victor Rubbr	½	½	½	
65	*White Mot	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛	+2⅛
55	Y S & T pf	107	107	107	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$2500	Cl-Ak B 8s'36	99	99	99	
1000	NOT&L 4s '33	89	89	89	+7⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-stock dividend.

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Amal Sug	3	3	3	
do pf	94	94	94	—1
Ideal Cement	70½	68	70½	+2¼
do pf	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Gr West Sug	109	107	107⅞	—2⅞
do pf	114⅛	114	114⅛	+ ⅛
Holly Sug	40⅛	39	40⅛	+ ⅜
do pf	95	95	95	—1
Mount States T&T	112½	112	112	
Nev Cal Elc	22	18	22	+2
do pf	90	89	90	
Holly Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Humphreys Corp	16	16	16	
Mtn Prod	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
New Brad	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Salt Crk Cons	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
do pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Colo Hgy '58	103	103	103	
DenvWat4½s op'28	100	100	100	
Denv Sch 5s	103	103	103	
DG&E 1st GM 5s	98	98	98	
do RSF 5s	95	95	95	
Denv Tram 1st 6s	97	97	97	
NevCalElCorp6sA'46	99½	98½	99½	
do 6s B'50	99½	99½	99½	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
5900	Keystone	.91	.80	.80	— .50
650	Mammoth	2.40	2.20	2.30	— .07½
2685	Park Utah	5.80	5.35	5.80	+ .30
900	Walker	2.50	2.40	2.40	— .10
900	Cardiff	1.37½	1.30	1.30	— .05
1500	Chief Consol	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
100	Tintic Stand	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
300	SilKing Coa	7.65	7.60	7.60	— .40
66	Park City	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	net Chg
16	Commercial	150	147½	150	+2½
100	Asso Oil	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
27	Bancitaly Crp	200	196	200	+5
8	Bk of Amer	161	161	161	
90	Bk of Italy	301	295	289	+2
25	Cal Delt Fms	17	17	17	+1
10	Central Fin	83	83	83	
10	Cont Nat Bk	117½	117½	117½	
4	First NBLA	385	385	385	
50	Fstr&Kleiser	10	10	10	
420	Gen Pt	58	55⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
300	Gilmore Oil	12½	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
25	Globe G & M	55	55	55	+1
10	do pf	99	99	99	
12	Goodyr Tex p	86	86	86	
4	Home Serv	52½	52½	52½	
17250	Holly Dev	10.70	10.53	10.60	— .16
663	Julian Pet pf	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅜
290	do com	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
512	L A Gas pf	95	94	94⅜	+ ⅜
40843	L A Inv	6.85	6.54	6.75	— .11
15000	Marine Cp	1.95	1.85	1.85	— .10
20	Merch Nat Bk	256	256	256	+1
229	Mtg Gu Rts	11¼	10½	10½	— ¾
15	Nat City Hld	80	80	80	
300	Pac Oil	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ½
10	Pac Nat Bk	135	135	135	
271	SJL&Pprpf	101¼	100	101	— ¼
65	do 7% pf	97⅝	97½	97½	+ ⅝
95	do com	45	44	44	+2½
38	Secur T&S Bk	345	345	345	
210	Shell Un	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
89	CoCalEd6%p	94	93⅜	93⅜	
327	do 7% pf	107¼	107	107	
2509	do com	110	117¼	119⅝	+ ¼
14	SoCalGas6%p	93	93	93	
26	SCntGas8%p	105	105	105	
350	So Pac	99⅜	99	99⅝	— ⅛
111	So of Cal	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
1298	Un Oil Asso	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
1820	Un Oil of Cal	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
4256	United Oil	59½	57⅝	59	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	net Chg
500	Aml Sug 7s'37	104	104	104	— ⅝
1000	Asso Oil 6s'36	102½	102¼	102¼	
5000	CalOreP6s'42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
13000	Cal Pet6½s'33	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	
86000	Gen Pet 6s '28	102⅜	101⅝	101⅝	
6000	GtWstPr6s'52	102	102	102	
65000	GtWstPr7s'50	110	110	110	
22000	LAG&E15s'39	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	
10000	LAG&E5½s'43	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
16000	LAG&E5½s'49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	+ ¼
70000	LAG&E6s'42	104⅛	104	104⅛	
70000	LAG&E17s'26	102	101⅝	101⅝	
2000	LAPacRy5s'43	86⅛	85⅝	86	— ⅛
35000	LARyCrp5s'40	88⅛	87⅝	88	— ⅛
1000	MrktStRy7s'40	100	100	100	
1000	Mllr&Lux7s'30	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
8000	MtWhitPr6s'39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
58000	PacElRy5s'42	92	92	92	
1000	PacG&E5s'42	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
2000	PacT&T5s'37	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
23000	SnDG&E6s'30	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
500	SJL&P'B'6s'52	103⅜	103⅜	103	
52000	SJL&P'C'6s'50	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
1000	Sier&Sf1st5s'49	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
12000	SoCalEd5s'39	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜
1000	SCalEd5½s'44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ¼
10200	SCalEd6s'43	104	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
35000	SoCalEd6s'44	105¼	105	105	— ⅛
16000	SoCalGas6s'50	104	104	104	
12000	SoCalGas6s'58	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
13000	SCalTel5s'47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
83000	SCsGas5½s'36	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
10000	SPR1rfmt6s'55	91¼	91⅛	91¼	
5000	SperryFlr6s'42	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
9000	SutBasin6s'37	89	89	89	
9000	UnionOil5s'31	100	100	100	
18000	UnionOil5s'35	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	
20000	UnionOil6s'42	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
8000	UnitedOil7s'29	186	180	182	—4
300	WestPac5s'46	94¼	95¼	94¼	
32000	WestG&E6s'47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
527	Am Ldy Mch	104½	103	103¼	—1⅛
1005	Am Roll Mill	54⅜	53⅞	54	— ⅛
292	do pf	109	108½	108½	— ⅛
20	Baldwin	200	200	200	—5
5	do pf	108½	108½	108½	
5	Carey	162	162	162	+2
12	Champ F pf	102	102	102	—2
110	Churngold	68	67½	67⅞	—2⅛
172	City I & F	24½	23⅜	23⅛	—1⅛
6	Cin Union Stockyards	140	140	140	+1⅛
366	Cin St Ry	35	33¼	33¼	—1⅞
980	Cin Gas & E	89	88⅜	88⅞	— ⅛
10	Cin Bell	89	89	89	
11	Cin Gas Tr	115	115	115	— ⅛
116	C N & C L & T	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
313	do pf	63⅛	62½	62⅛	+ ⅛
41	Cooper n pf	101	101	101¼	—1¼
125	Dalton Ad M	72⅜	71	71	—1
825	E P Lead	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
310	Formica	21⅛	21	21⅛	
169	Fifth-T U	300	300	300	+1
11	First Natl	303	301	303	+3
472	Gib Art	37⅞	36⅛	36⅝	—1⅛
50	Globe Wrnke	85	85	85	—2
4	do pf	101½	101½	101½	— ½
60	Gruen	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
10	do pf	102	102	102	— ⅛
8	Hatfield Rel	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
59	Johnstn P pf	100¼	100	100¼	—2⅛
91	Kroger	100	98	98	—3
8	do new pf	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
75	Little Miami	94	94	94	+ ⅛
148	McLaren A	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	—1⅛
402	Ohio Tel pf	107	107	107	
400	Ohio Trac pf	56⅛	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
164	Paragon	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
1710	P & G	123	118⅛	122	+ ⅛
72	do 6% pf	109	108⅝	109	+1⅛
47	Pure O 6% pf	84⅞	84½	84⅞	—1⅛
34	Richardson	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅛
15	Second Natl	191	191	191	—4
55	U S Card	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	—1
50	U S Can	57	57	57	— ⅛
145	U S Shoe	7	7	7	
510	do pf	51½	51½	51½	
20	U S Print	68½	68	68½	+ ⅛
63	do pf	97	96	96	+ ⅛
30	Whitakr P pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
2	Wurlit 8% pf	105	105	105	—1⅜

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	Beck&Cor pf	99	99	99	—1
2	Berry Motors	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
30	Best-Clymer	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1½
46	Boatmen's Bk	143	142	142	
10	Bayd-Welsh	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—1⅛
10	Brown Shoe	94	94	94	+ ¼
290	Bruce Lum pf	101½	100	100	—1⅛
228	Bruce Lumb	50	49½	50	+2⅛
12	Carleton D G	60	60	60	—20
350	Ely-WlkrDG	24	23½	23½	— ½
27	First Nat Bk	216	216	216	
210	Fulton IronW	42	42	42	— ⅜
93	Globe-Dem pf	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
25	Hussman Ref	46½	46½	46½	— ½
5	HuttigS&Dpf	100	100	100	—1½
125	Hydr Pr Br	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+1½
15	HydrPrBr pf	91⅜	91	91⅜	—3
56	Int Shoe pf	120	120	120	—1½
540	Interna Shoe	150	149	150	
15	JohansenBros	45	44½	44½	—1½
10	Laclede Steel	134	134	134	—1
60	McQuay-Nor	16	16	16	+ ⅜
10	Mercan Tru	398	398	398	
5	Mermoa-Jacc	98	98	98	
855	Moll Stores	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
1100	MoPortlCmnt	62¼	61¼	62	+ ½
27	Nat By Cmce	145½	145	145½	+ ½
20	NatCdy1stpf	108	108	108	
270	Pedigo-Weber	42½	41½	42	—1
35	RiceSt 2d pf	102½	102½	102½	
86	Scruggs V B	114	112	114	+1½
5	Scruggs 2d pf	95	95	95	
5	Scullen Stl pf	105	105	105	
10	Secur Invest	42	42	42	
290	Shouras Br A	40	40	40	— ⅜
14	State Nat Bk	173	173	173	
297	Sowes Bell pf	111	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅛
20	St L Un Tr	320	320	320	+20
200	Unit Ry	¼	¼	¼	
407	Wagner Elec	37	36	37	— ½
5	Wagner El pf	81½	81½	81½	— ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$5000	Un Ry 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1½
3000	Kenlo Tel 6s	103½	103½	103½	+ ½

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
200	Am Vit Prd	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
85	A M Byers	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
20	do pfd	94½	94½	94½	
35	Am W G pf	113⅜	113	113⅜	+ ⅜
145	A W G Mach	90	89	90	
20	do pf	95	95	95	
1555	Ark Nat Gas	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
800	Car L & Z	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
60	Duq Lt 7s pf	111	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅜
100	Fireproofing	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1630	do pf	36⅛	35⅜	36	
20	H-W Refrac	115	115	115	
228	J & L Stl pf	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
910	Lone Str Gas	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
2338	Ohio FuelCrp	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
100	Ohio Fuel Oil	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
570	Okla Nat Gas	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
20	Pgh Coal	47	47	47	+2
107	do pf	86	85	86	+1
25	Pgh O & G	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
70	Pgh Pl Glass	287½	286¼	287	—2½
1000	San Toy Min	.04	.04	.04	+ .01
950	Slt Ck Cn Oil	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1130	Stand San	101¼	100	100	—3
31	do pf	115	115	115	
73	Tidal Osg Oil	10	9	10	
10	W P Rys pf	92	92	92	—3
242	West Airbrk	105	103	103	—2
210	West E & M	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
100	do pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+5⅝
10	Fayette Co G	90	90	90	+5
387	Pgh St Fdy	20⅛	20	20⅛	
83	do pf	70	69⅜	70	+ ½
96	Col Trust	205	205	205	
40	Peoples S& T	365	365	365	+10
826	Supr F & I	107¼	106	107	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$5000	W P Tr 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅜

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1839	Am Gas tr ct	87⅝	86½	86½	— ½
2941	Am Stores	56⅞	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
255	BellTel Pa pf	109⅛	108⅛	109⅛	+1
285	ElPw&L ctfs	35⅝	34½	35⅝	
498	Ins Co NA	56¼	55½	56	
835	Lake Sup Cor	4⅛	4	4	
1035	Lit Bros	23½	23	23	
15370	Pa RR	48	46	47	+ ½
10435	Phil Elec	40½	38½	38⅝	—1⅝
496	do pf	39⅞	38	38	—1½
770	Phil Rap Tran	49⅜	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅜
340	Phil Trac	59⅜	59	59	— ½
1295	Ton Min	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7657	Un Gas Imp	91	89⅛	89½	— ½
2757	do wrts	38⅞	36	36½	—1⅛
303	Un Trac	39⅜	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
731	WestJr&Seash	40	36½	40	+3½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$35600	AmG&El5s'07	94	91	93⅝	— ⅜
3000	ATBak6½s'49	99¼	99¼	99⅛	+ ¼
9500	El&Peo 4s'45	63	62	62¼	— ¼
3000	IntRys4s'43	68½	68½	68½	
31000	KeysteTel5s'35	91⅜	91	91	— ½
8000	LehNC4½s'24	100	99	99	—1⅛
2000	PeoPRy4s'43	65	65	65	
8000	PhilConC5s'51	96½	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
5000	PhilEl4s'66	86⅛	85	86⅛	+1⅜
16300	do 1st 5s'66	104⅛	102⅜	103⅛	
6000	do 5½s'47	107	106⅛	106⅛	
19500	do 5½s'53	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅜
15000	do 6s'41	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
5000	ReadGen4½s	95	95	95	
1000	SpAmIr6s'26	101	101	101	
5000	YorkRy5s'37	95½	94⅜	95½	+1¼

HARTFORD

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Fire Companies				
Ætna	600	590	595	—5
Automobile	790	780	790	+5
Hartford	590	585	585	
National	705	700	700	
Phoenix	560	555	555	—5
Rossia	87	85	85½	
Life Companies				
Ætna	950	890	950	+60
Ætna Casualty	785	770	775	+5
Conn General	1360	1320	1350	+25
Hfd Stm Boiler	570	560	560	
Travelers	1190	1150	1190	+50
Public Utilities				
Conn L&P 8% pf	116	116	116	
do 7% pf	109	109	109	
Conn Power	230	220	230	+5
Hfd City Gas	44	42	43	+1½
do pf	39	38	38	
Hfd Elec Lt	235	230	232	—1
do pf	235	230	232	—1
Industrials				
Am Hardware	88	85	81	+1
Am Silver	28	26	27	—1
Bigelow Hfd Cpt	103	101	101	—1
Colts	30	29	29	—1
Eagle Lock	104	101	102	—3
Int Silver	170	170	170	
Sanders, Fr&Cl	77	75	76	—1
Niles-Bement pf	35	31	31	—1
Peck, Stow&W	27	26	26	
Scovill	230	220	223	—7
Stanley Works	78	77	77	+1
Torrington	52	50	51	—1

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In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WESTBOUND transatlantic tourist travel is susceptible to great development, the majority of steamship passenger officials agree. Not only the shipping companies, but American rail lines as well could participate, it is believed. While the passenger officers of the steamship lines prefer not to speak for publication, several of them have recently stated to the writer that the opportunity exists to build up a remunerative traffic among persons in Europe to whom the scenic beauties and civic developments in the United States are unknown.

Representatives of the transatlantic lines point to the immigration quota as a possible, although not insurmountable, obstacle to this increase of ocean travel, it being said that in the case of persons traveling third class, ostensibly on pleasure trips, it might be difficult for American immigration officials to see that these persons did not overstay their allotted time. Among first-class passengers, however, this problem is admitted to be a minor one.

◇ ◇ ◇

One company reports that it is making vigorous efforts constantly to bring both British and continental travelers to the United States for summer or winter holidays in the way that Americans go abroad for pleasure and study. This company asserts that American travel, at least to England, is always heavy and that large numbers of British come to the United States for social, business or political reasons. Such travel is, in general, limited to first-class business.

Among third-class passengers, the spokesman for the company stated that the immigration requirements for all persons entering the port of New York in third-class quarters would automatically bar a large proportion of this prospective travel. He asserted that the examinations made before permitting any third-class passengers to enter, would act as a deterrent to building up a lucrative tourist travel from Europe to the United States.

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American railroads could and should play a part in the development of tourist business from Europe, one passenger traffic manager of a steamship company said. He pointed to the extensive advertising carried on in the United States by foreign roads and said that American roads ought to pursue a similar policy in seeking to attract tourist business from the other side.

With the reduction in immigration business, in which no immediate change is expected, the transatlantic companies must seek new business. While the ships on their eastbound voyages at this season of the year are filled, and will be filled westward in a few weeks with returning Americans, the opportunity is seen to increase the business in the opposite directions by developing westbound business from Europe in early summer which would return after the rush from the United States to Europe had ceased.

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Examinations of third-class passengers arriving in New York continue to arouse comment. Recent publicity was given in The (London) Times to an experience of the wife of E. F. Carritt, an Oxford professor, now at University of Michigan. Mrs. Carritt traveled on an all-third-class steamer to New York, and despite the fact that she held a return ticket and letters from influential American officials stating that she was coming to the United States for a two months' stay only, she was sent to Ellis Island for the customary medical examination.

This factor enters into the situation in any efforts to increase the British and foreign tourist trade westward and adds to previous reports published concerning similar experiences even of American citizens traveling third class from England where they were required to submit to examination for vaccination marks and for vermin by officers of the United States Public Health Service.

◇ ◇ ◇

Commencing with the arrival of the steamer Pittsburgh of the Red Star at Antwerp, passengers on Red Star ships will step directly aboard a train on disembarking at the Quai du Rhin for a 40-minute non-stop run to Brussels. Transfer from the landing stage to the central station at Antwerp, hitherto necessary, will thus be avoided.

◇ ◇ ◇

Increasing intercoastal business has led the Luckenbach Company, operating by the Panama Canal, to speed its service from all ports by one day to San Francisco and by two days to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. This change supplements a recent reduction of one day in the time from Boston.

A new line between Atlantic and Pacific ports also is being projected, the ships to be equipped for refrigeration of fruit traffic eastbound. At present, the bulk of the fruit traffic moves by rail on about 12-day schedules from Los Angeles to cities on the Atlantic coast. The new steamship line will be known as the Atlantic and Pacific Marine Fruit Express, and will include the steamers President Fillmore and the Susquehanna, former Shipping Board boats.

Write for List of MORTGAGES
KIMBALL COMPANY
Box 1234, GLENDALE, CALIF.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 124

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, July 1, 1925, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1925. Payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT M. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

Preferred Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of 3¼% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Boston Consolidated Gas Company, payable August 1, 1925, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Transfer Agents, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15, 1925.

GEORGE M. COX, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE & OHIO PAMPHLET REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows total assets of $942,581,300, compared with $900,-191,932 at the close of 1923, and profit and loss surplus $33,739,027, compared with $32,223,524. Current assets were $90,290,539, and current liabilities $31,-166,854, compared with $68,318,661 and $34,822,446 Dec. 31, 1923.

The income account, already published, shows net earnings of $16,319,-690 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $9.19 a share on $151,945,428 common stock, compared with $22,422,035 or $13.21 a share in 1923.

Revenues and expenses in detail compare:

	1924	1923
OPERATING REVENUES		
Freight	$180,179,357	$208,587,996
Passenger	29,047,718	30,752,791
Mail	2,709,837	2,526,213
Express	4,786,832	4,992,633
Misc	7,595,050	8,734,812
Total	224,318,794	255,594,435
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Maint way	$26,638,363	$29,318,701
Maint eq	48,659,504	63,881,472
Traffic	4,242,473	3,916,436
Transportation	85,313,755	94,676,660
Misc	7,958,558	7,570,858
Tran for inv cr	60,021	40,166
Total	172,752,632	199,323,961

DIVIDENDS

Kaufman Department Stores declared the regular quarterly $2 common dividend, payable August 1 to stock of record July 20.

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and extra dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 15.

Detroit Motor Bus Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent and regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30. This is the same rate as paid in the two previous quarters.

A CRUDE OIL ADVANCE

Texas Company posted new prices in east and central Texas, paying $2.25 a barrel for crude of less than 42 gravity. This is an advance of 25 cents a barrel on high gravity crude, as previously all crudes were $2 a barrel in those districts. Central Texas includes Mexia, Powell, Wortham, Currie and Richland pools.

OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

American Petroleum Institute estimates daily average crude oil production for the week ended June 20 was 2,197,450 barrels, compared with 2,260,000 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 62,550.

SENATORS CUT LEADER'S MARGIN

Victory for Champions Today Would Place Them Only a Half Game Behind

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	44	21	.677
Washington	43	23	.652
Chicago	36	29	.554
Detroit	32	34	.485
St. Louis	31	37	.456
New York	28	37	.431
Cleveland	27	38	.415
Boston	22	44	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 10, Boston 5.
New York 5, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Washington 6, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 8, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland (two games).

Interest is great among baseball fans in the fourth game of the series between Philadelphia and Washington today, as another victory for the World Champions will place them within one-half a game of the leading Athletics after a long and steady race between the two clubs. Washington has cut the leader's margin to a half game before, but has not as yet been able to wrest the lead away.

Washington and Philadelphia, playing above the .500 per cent mark for a long period, have gained steadily on all the clubs in the circuit until now 6½ games separate Washington in second place from the Chicago White Sox in third place. Even the fast-moving Detroit Tigers are having difficulty maintaining the pace being set. Ever since the first of May Washington has clung closely behind the leaders, cutting down the margin slowly until now it is nearly in a position to take first place.

The victory for Washington, yesterday, against Philadelphia gave them a count of seven victories in 12 starts against the Athletics, the only team in the league to take a majority of its games from the leaders. A victory for Philadelphia, today, would give that club an advantage of two and one-half games over Washington. Therefore the fourth game of the series calls for much attention in the baseball world.

Little Pitching Difference

There has been little difference in the pitching strength of the two teams in duel games. Johnson shut out the Athletics once and Coveleskie and Ruether held the leaders to six and five hits respectively. Harris is the big obstacle against the Senators, having beaten them four times, holding them to five hits twice. Harris has been started six times against the champions, showing that Connie Mack is wide a wake to his effectiveness against the team's biggest rival.

The remarkable showing of Detroit in the past month should convince fans that the Tigers must be considered in the pennant race. They have made their way from seventh place to fifth slowly but consistently, cutting down some big leads by other clubs. They lost their first game, yesterday, in 11 starts, and have won 14 and lost eight in the last month of play.

Cleveland Slump

Cleveland's pitching staff has crumbled this month and the team won only seven games and lost 19 in the month of June to date. The team lost all six starts last week. Boston also has been in a bad slump, having lost its five games of the last week. The Red Sox record for the month is 8 victories and 17 defeats.

The slow but steady gaining of Washington on Philadelphia is seen by the records for the month. Philadelphia won 16 and lost 10. Washington won 17 and lost eight. In the last week, the Athletics won 4 and lost 3 and the Senators won 5 and lost 2. Washington has gained on the leaders in four of the last five weeks.

The remarkable recovery of the Chicago White Sox has proved a surprise to many. The team played well up to about two weeks ago when it struck a bad slump and many fans thought that it would slip into the second division right away. Not so, however. The White Sox won its six starts last week for the best showing of any club. This gave a count of 13 games won and 11 lost for the month to date. There has been no change in the standing of the clubs since last week although Washington, Detroit and Chicago have gained on the leading Athletics. Detroit won 4 and lost 1 last week.

The other club records for the last week are as follows: St. Louis won 2 and lost 3; New York won 2 and lost 3.

The club records from the first of June to date are as follows:

	Won	Lost
Washington	17	8
Detroit	14	8
Philadelphia	16	10
Chicago	13	11
New York	13	12
St. Louis	12	13
Boston	8	17
Cleveland	7	19

THREE HUNDRED IN A. A. U. TITLE MEET

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 29 (AP)—The list of entries for the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States senior track and field championships to be held here for three days beginning July 3, reveals that more than 300 athletes, the pick of the country, will be on hand.

The meet will be held in the new Municipal Stadium in Golden Gate Park. With world record holders entered in several events, performances worthy of the olympic games are anticipated.

For the Decathlon, five starters have been announced: They are H. G. Frieda and H. M. Osborne, Illinois Athletic Club; Otto Anderson, Hollywood Athletic Club; C. Lewis, Los Angeles Athletic Club; and Robert Kelley, San Francisco Olympic Club.

TWO MORE FOR TILDEN

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—W. T. Tilden 2d today has two more titles in his rapidly growing 1925 string on eastern tennis courts. For the fifth time this season he defeated in straight sets his youthful Yonkers rival, Vincent Richards, in the final round of play for the Eastern New York State singles title, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2. Then, paired with the young Philadelphian D. B. Strachan, he took the doubles title by defeating A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., and H. S. Orser, indoor junior champion, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

SOKOL CHAMPION REPEATS

of Sokol, Chicago, retained his title as national Sokol champion, making the most nearly perfect marks in five track events in the national tournament here. Smidl, a Chicago high school athletic instructor, had a total of 201.59 points out of a possible 220. Frank Pliska, Cleveland, made 190.50 and J. Kurdnovsky, New York, finished third with 172.25

CROCKER DEFEATS WRIGHT

MONTREAL, June 29 (AP)—W. F. Crocker defeated Jack Wright in the final round of the Quebec tennis championship tournament in a five-set match here Saturday, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Two American Teams Are Left

American-British Combination Also Advances in Wimbledon Tennis Doubles

WIMBLEDON, June 29 (AP)—With the last eight matches of the men's singles pretty well known after a week of the annual all-England tennis classic, interest centered Saturday in the doubles, where two United States pairs advanced to the second round.

J. F. Hennessey and R. P. Casey defeated the Australians, A. R. Taylor and R. W. Heath, 6—4, 8—10, 6—3, 6—2, and L. E. Williams, Chicago, and J. B. Fenno of Boston, defeated J. R. Sherwell and H. C. Eltringham, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—9, 8—6.

In another doubles match, the result of which was the surprise of the day, L. B. Dailey Jr. of East Orange, N. J., paired with the young English player, F. H. Jarvis, defeated the veteran English internationalists, O. G. N. Turnbull and J. B. Gilbert, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

Anderson Defeats Brugnon

The most interesting singles match of the day was the defeat by J. O. Anderson of Australia of Jacques Brugnon of France, 3—6, 7—9, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

Anderson and Brugnon fought a match in which experience and court craft were pitted against brilliance and youth. Experience won, but not before the Australian saw two sets go against him. During these periods the Frenchman's back-hand shots and his puzzling spin service were beyond Anderson's mastery. But in the next three sets the veteran came back with skilful, well-placed line drives, a fast, accurate service and quick recovery.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen moved along serenely on her way to the finals of the woman's singles, defeating Mrs. A. E. Beamish of England, 6—0, 6—0.

Americans Play Net Game

Casey and Hennessey played with their usual dash and, while they had some difficulty in the first two sets, in the end they left no doubt as to their superiority over the Australians. Both Americans played the net game for all it was worth whenever their opponents allowed them to get into the inner court. The Australians seemed unable to anticipate the effect of Casey's teriffic volleys.

The playing of Dailey and Jarvis in their defeat of Turnbull and Gilbert justified the opinion of British experts who in the last few days have predicted that the Anglo-American pair would develop as good tournament material. Nevertheless, the victory of the youngsters over the veterans was wholly unexpected. Dailey's service and overhead game was especially effective although he was weak on ground strokes. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES

H. S. L. Barclay, Tasmania, defeated H. G. Mayes, England, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Henri Cochet, France, defeated J. M. Lal, India, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

J. O. Anderson, Australia, defeated Jacques Brugnon, France, 3—6, 7—9, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

H. C. Fisher, England, defeated A. H. Fyzee, India, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5.

S. M. Jacob, India, defeated Jean Washer, Belgium, 2—6, 1—6, 10—8, 6—4, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES

J. F. Hennessey and R. P. Casey, United States, defeated A. R. Taylor and R. W. Heath, Australia, 6—4, 8—10, 6—3, 6—2.

L. E. Williams and J. B. Fenno, United States, defeated J. R. Sherwell and H. C. Eltringham, England, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—9, 8—6.

L. B. Dailey Jr., United States, and F. H. Jarvis, England, defeated J. B. Gilbert and O. G. N. Turnbull, England, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss Kathleen McKane, England, defeated Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, England, 6—3, 6—1.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, France, defeated Mrs. A. E. Beamish, England, 6—0, 6—0.

Speed Boats Send British Challenge

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—The Columbia Yacht Club of New York, on behalf of H. A. Johnson, has filed a challenge for the British International (Harmsworth) trophy, which will be defended by G. A. Wood, representing the Detroit Yacht Club, Sept. 5-7. Johnson will enter the Yankee Doodle, a hydroplane, he is now building.

Three boats have been named for the American team, the greatest number that may represent one country. Wood has named two. H. E. Dodge of Detroit has indicated he soon will enter one or two boats, in which case an elimination contest to determine the three best will be held.

Wood's boats have not been given names, but probably will be the Miss America III and the Miss Detroit VIII.

The Yankee Doodle is being built primarily to capture the world's straightaway record of 80.567 miles an hour, established by G. A. Wood over the Detroit River course in 1921.

The one-mile trophy race this year will be held at Manhasset Bay, Aug. 27-30.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	49	22	.690
Indianapolis	37	32	.536
Kansas City	34	32	.515
St. Paul	34	34	.500
Toledo	33	36	.478
Minneapolis	32	39	.451
Columbus	29	37	.439
Milwaukee	27	43	.386

RESULTS SATURDAY
Louisville 3, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis 7, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 18, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 3.
Indianapolis 5, Columbus 4.
Louisville 7, Toledo 5.
Louisville 10, Toledo 5.
Milwaukee 4, Minneapolis 3.
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 6, St. Paul 5.

MACFARLANE AND ARMOUR WIN

NEW YORK, June 29—William Macfarlane, new open golf champion of the United States, won an exhibition match Saturday at his home club, Oakridge, in Tuckahoe, with a birdie on the nineteenth hole. Paired with T. D. Armour, Macfarlane defeated John Farrell and Leo Diegel by the extra hole. Farrell scored a 67 on the 71 course, Armour 68, Macfarlane 70 and Diegel 73. On the extra hole, Macfarlane played his best. His drive was straight down the fairway and about 70 yards from the pin. He pitched up within two feet, almost holing out. He got his putt without difficulty. Each team had a best ball of 66.

ENGLISH ATHLETES SAIL

LIVERPOOL, Eng., June 29 (AP)—The combined team of 22 athletes, representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities, who will compete against Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell universities in a series of track meets in the United States July 11-18, sailed on the steamer Caronia for New York Saturday. The team is captained by D. G. A. Lowe, the half-mile Olympic champion, and includes Lord Burghley, the star hurdler, who took part last April in the games of the University of Pennsylvania in the United States.

MRS. SOHST DOUBLE WINNER

NEW CANAAN, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Sohst of Brooklyn won the Connecticut State women's tennis singles championship here Saturday by defeating Mrs. W. H. Pritchard of Bedford, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3. In the doubles final Mrs. Sohst and Mrs. Edward Raymond of Bedford, N. Y. defeated Mrs. Bennett Bronson of Waterbury and Mrs. H. T. Eaton of New Canaan, 6—2, 6—2.

LAMPRECHT IS COLLEGE TITLE

Tulane University Senior First Southerner to Take Intercollegiate Golf Title

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 29 (AP)—The portals of college fame unfolded today to admit a new golf champion, G. F. Lamprecht of Tulane University, who only two years ago was eliminated in the first round.

Lamprecht was brilliant in his early combats in the intercollegiate championship, but he exceeded himself in the last two days when he drove Stephen Berrien of Wesleyan University to defeat, 11 up and 9 to play, and then in the final round Saturday actually romped away with the verdict over the western star, A. J. Westland of the University of Washington, 9 and 7.

Brilliant golf was furnished by Lamprecht in the 29 holes necessary to his conquest. At the end of the morning round, during which he scored a pair of 34's, two under par on each nine, he had Westland 6 down.

Then in the afternoon, starting away in his carefree style, Lamprecht continued to bear down and took the first hole, halved the second and won the third. It seemed that the play would end before the nine had been finished, so true were his clubs.

But at the end of the 27 holes, the Tulane star stood 9 up and at least another was necessary for decision. Westland, in a last effort, obtained the downhill tenth with a birdie 3 to his opponent's par 4, but he himself experienced trouble on the eleventh and required a 6, which ended the play. The cards:

Lamprecht, out	4 3 3 4 4 5 4 3 4—34
Westland, out	4 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 5—36
Lamprecht, in	4 4 3 3 4 5 3 4 4—34—68
Westland, in	4 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 5—38—74
Lamprecht, out	4 4 4 4 3 5 4 2 4—34
Westland, out	5 4 4 5 3 4 7 3 4—39
Lamprecht, in	4 4
Westland, in	3 6

Lamprecht said after the match that he probably would participate in the national amateur championship at Oakmont, near Pittsburgh, late in August. This would bring him in contact with other great golfers who have come out of the colleges, and from his performance Saturday they will know that he is present.

There is a bare possibility that Westland and Lamprecht will meet again next year, for both will have another season of golf at the universities. Lamprecht will return to Tulane in the fall, although he is a senior, and, as he did not participate in the golf matches last year, will be eligible.

Westland is a junior at the University of Washington, where he has proved one of the greatest players on the Pacific coast. He is state amateur champion, Northwest intercollegiate champion, and last season was runner-up in the Pacific northwest open. He came to the east this year for the first time. Westland plans to remain in the east for the national amateur event at Oakmont. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

G. F. Lamprecht, Tulane University, defeated A. J. Westland, University of Washington, 9 and 7.

STENROOS FORCED OUT AS DEMAR WINS

C. H. DeMar of Melrose defeated Albin Stenroos of Finland, Olympic champion marathoner, over a 15-mile run at the field day of the St. Alphonsus Association of Roxbury at Russell Field, North Cambridge, Saturday. DeMar led the entire distance, while Stenroos dropped out at the first quarter of the ninth mile. DeMar's time was 1h. 26m. 18 2-5s. James Henigan finished second and W. S. Koski of New York third. DeMar and Stenroos are likely to be rematched in a special race here soon.

J. P. Sullivan, B. A. A., with a handicap, defeated A. H. Miller of Harvard University in the 100-yard dash. L. L. Robb of Harvard captured the 440 and W. L. Tibbets, also of Harvard, won the mile run in 4m. 32s. A. J. Plansky of Georgetown University won the running broad jump with 21ft. 11in., being scratch man in the event. B. M. Norton of Yale University, running scratch, failed to win a place in the 100.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	49	26	.653
Toronto	43	29	.597
Reading	42	33	.560
Jersey City	40	33	.548
Buffalo	40	40	.500
Rochester	31	41	.431
Providence	27	46	.370
Syracuse	21	48	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY
Providence 11, Baltimore 6.
Reading 6, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 5, Syracuse 4.
Toronto 14, Syracuse 0.
Rochester 8, Buffalo 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Baltimore 10, Providence 2.
Baltimore 3, Providence 1.
Jersey City 5, Reading 2.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 5.
Syracuse at Toronto (postponed).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	55	26	.679
Salt Lake City	49	33	.598
Seattle	43	38	.531
Los Angeles	43	39	.524
Portland	35	42	.455
Oakland	35	46	.432
Sacramento	34	48	.415
Vernon	31	53	.369

RESULTS SUNDAY
Seattle 2, Oakland 1.
Oakland 8, Seattle 4.
Salt Lake City 10, San Francisco 9.
San Francisco 8, Salt Lake City 6.
Vernon 7, Portland 6.
Portland 2, Vernon 0.
Los Angeles 15, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	43	28	.606
Atlanta	40	36	.526
Chattanooga	38	37	.507
Nashville	36	36	.500
Memphis	39	40	.494
Birmingham	34	38	.472
Mobile	35	41	.461
Little Rock	32	41	.438

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chattanooga 10, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 7, Mobile 3.
Memphis 16, Little Rock 1.

FOREIGN STAR WINS SIXTH

NEW YORK, June 29—Franco Georgetti won his sixth straight match race victory since coming to America at the New York Velodrome last night, defeating Edward Madden in two straight heats of a one-mile match. Georgetti rode from in front in both heats. He won the first one by a length and the second by a foot. Alfred Goullet and Reginald McNamara, six-day stars, defeated Orlando and Mario Bergamini in two straight heats of a one-mile team match race. Arthur Spencer, bicycle champion of America, defeated Peter Moeskops, the world's title holder, in two out of three heats of a one-mile match race.

MISS WILLS WINS TITLE

BERKELEY, Calif., June 29 (AP)—W. M. Johnston and Miss H. N. Wills, known nationally in tennis, won the men's and women's Pacific coast championship titles here yesterday. Johnston defeated Elmer Griffin in the finals, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4, and Miss Wills won from Miss Charlotte Hosmer, former holder of the title, 6—4, 6—0. Miss Wills defeated Miss Helen Jacobs, national junior champion, in a semifinal match, Saturday, 6—3, 6—1.

Canadian Eleven Defeats U. S. Team

Home Team Wins, 1 to 0, in International Soccer Match Between Nations

MONTREAL, Que., June 29 (Special)—Nineteen minutes after play started, McLaine, the Canadian center forward, scored on Douglas, the United States goalie, after two unsuccessful attempts, and this proved to be the winning goal, 1 to 0, in the first international association football match between elevens representing the United States and Canada here Saturday.

The game was played before some 5000 spectators and was a strenuous struggle all the way. The exhibition was the best of the local season with the winners deserving the victory. There was considerable difference in the style of play of the two teams, the winners playing the short passing and dribbling game, while the visitors showed themselves to be adepts at the long swinging passes, parting with the ball as quickly as possible.

In the first half, play was fairly even, but after the resumption the Canadians had a decided advantage, and it was only excellent work by Douglas in the American goal and Ferguson, fullback, along with some poor finishing by the Canadian attackers that kept the score down to one goal. Clark and Ferguson, both fullbacks, were the outstanding players for the two teams, while Douglas, in the loser's goal, also turned in a smart performance.

A slight rain which fell before the game, ceased as the teams took the field and the conditions were almost ideal. Toward the end of the second half the winners had several good openings, but failed because of good defensive work on the part of Douglas and Ferguson. The summary:

CANADA		UNITED STATES
Galloway, ol	or	Brown
McKenzie, il	ir	Florrie
McLaine, c	c	Stark
Smith, ir	il	Miller
Faulkner, or	ol	Battles
McKean, lh	rh	Stark
Foy, ch	ch	McFarlane
Dierden, rh	lh	Meyerdirks
Clark, lb	rb	Davis
Campbell, rb	lb	Ferguson
Halliwell, g	g	Douglas

Score—Canada 1, United States 0. Goals—McLaine for Canada. Referee—H. S. Lyans, Montreal. Time—Two 45m. halves.

GIANTS PRESSED HARD FOR LEAD

Pittsburgh Again Reduces Lead of Champions in Past Week's Play

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	25	.615
Pittsburgh	38	24	.613
Cincinnati	32	32	.500
Brooklyn	32	32	.500
St. Louis	33	34	.493
Philadelphia	29	34	.460
Chicago	29	38	.433
Boston	25	39	.391

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 8, New York 3.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY
New York 6, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn (postponed).
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Bending every effort to keep ahead of Pittsburgh in the National League pennant race, the New York Giants defeated the Boston Braves, yesterday, and managed to hold the lead by a margin of only half a game. Pittsburgh with a record of six games won and only two lost in the past week, including games of yesterday, continued to cut down the lead of the champions, who won four and lost three during the past week.

On May 11, Pittsburgh was in last place in the National League after a discouraging start. The following week it was in fifth place. June 1 found it in third and now with the season one-third completed, Pittsburgh has moved up to second place, close behind the leaders. Since June 1, Pittsburgh has gained five games on the leaders. The return of Frisch to the Giants' lineup has failed to offset the handicap of poor pitching. Consequently the slump in the Giants' play.

Pittsburgh Has Offensive

Pittsburgh, one of the fastest clubs in the circuit for many seasons past, both in the field and on the bases, has always been more or less handicapped by poor offensive strength. This year the club has the hardest hitting team in the league to date in addition to its other qualities. The hitting is so hard that it is carrying along the mediocre pitching—maybe to a pennant. At any rate no one can deny that there is strength in a team that can win 17 games and lose only seven in the last month as Pittsburgh has done. The record over a month's period means that the team has accomplished its victories against practically everything the league has to offer. It has been a long and consistent effort on the part of Pittsburgh to get within striking distance of the Giants and now that the club is only half a game behind there is little reason to expect that it cannot continue to the top.

The Giants up to May 18 won 20 games and lost only six. In the past month of play the champions won 13 and lost 13. Up to May 18, Pittsburgh won 12 and lost 12, and during the past month won 17 and lost seven. The play of the two teams appears to have been reversed. The great showing of St. Louis in the last month has been impressive. The Cardinals, under the leadership of Hornsby, who took over the control May 31, have won 18 games and lost only nine.

Giants Slump

In the last week's games including games of yesterday, the Giants won four and lost three; Pittsburgh won six and lost two; Philadelphia won five and lost one; St. Louis won five and lost three; Cincinnati won one and lost five; Brooklyn won two and lost four; Chicago won two and lost four; Boston won two and lost five. The Reds after making the best showing two weeks ago made the poorest showing last week.

The only change in the league standing from a week ago is the moving up of Philadelphia from seventh to sixth place, changing with Chicago.

The record of the clubs for the month of June to date is as follows:

	W.	L.
Pittsburgh	17	7
St. Louis	18	9
Cincinnati	13	12
New York	13	13
Chicago	12	12
Philadelphia	11	15
Brooklyn	9	15
Boston	8	18

WOLFF WINS GOLF TITLE

OMAHA, Neb., June 29 (AP)—Clarence Wolff, St. Louis, won the trans-Mississippi golf championship at the Omaha Field Club by defeating Arthur Bartlett of Ottumwa, Ia., 2 and 1, here Saturday.

CALIFORNIA IS DOUBLE WINNER

Golden Bears Hold National Intercollegiate Tennis Singles and Doubles Titles

INTERCOLLEGIATE DOUBLES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Player	College
1883	J. S. Clark-H. A. Taylor	Harvard
	H. A. Taylor-P. E. Presbrey	Harvard
1884	W. P. Knapp-W. B. S. Thorne	Yale
1885	W. P. Knapp-A. L. Shipman	Yale
1886	W. P. Knapp-W. L. Thatcher	Yale
1887	P. S. Sears-Q. A. Shaw Jr.	Harvard
1888	V. G. Hall-O. S. Campbell	Columbia
1889	O. S. Campbell-A. E. Wright	Columbia
1890	Q. A. Shaw Jr.-S. T. Chase	Harvard
1891	F. H. Hovey-R. D. Wrenn	Harvard
1892	R. D. Wrenn-F. B. Winslow	Harvard
1893	M. G. Chase-C. R. Budlong	Brown
1894	M. G. Chase-A. E. Foote	Yale
1895	M. G. Chase-A. E. Foote	Yale
1896	L. E. Ware-W. M. Scudder	Harvard
1897	L. E. Ware-M. D. Whitman	Harvard
1898	L. E. Ware-M. D. Whitman	Harvard
1899	H. Ward-D. F. Davis	Harvard
1900	F. B. Alexander-R. D. Little	Princeton
1901	H. A. Plumer-S. L. Russell	Yale
1902	W. J. Clothier-E. W. Leonard	Harvard
1903	B. Colston-E. Clapp	Yale
1904	K. H. Behr-B. W. Boardman	Yale
1905	E. B. Dewhurst-C. D. Register	Penn
1906	G. A. Wells-A. E. Spaulding	Yale
1907	N. W. Niles-A. S. Dabney	Harvard
1908	H. M. Tilden-A. Thayer	Penn
1909	W. F. Johnson-A. Thayer	Penn
1910	Dean Mathey-B. N. Dell	Princeton
1911	Dean Mathey-C. T. Butler	Princeton
1912	G. M. Church-W. H. Mace	Princeton
1913	W. M. Washburn-J. J. Armstrong	Harvard
1914	R. N. Williams 2d-R. Harte	Harvard
1915	R. N. Williams 2d-R. Harte	Harvard
1916	G. C. Caner-R. Harte	Harvard
1919	C. S. Garland Jr.-K. N. Hawkes	Yale
1920	A. N. Wilder-R. Wiley	Yale
1921	J. B. Fenno-E. W. Feibleman	Harvard
1922	P. F. Neer-J. M. Davis	Stanford
1923	L. N. White-L. A. Thalheimer	Texas
1924	L. N. White-L. A. Thalheimer	Texas

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—University of California lawn tennis players are today holding all the honors in the national intercollegiate tennis championships, which were concluded Saturday at the Merion Cricket Club.

E. G. Chandler, whose playing in the earlier rounds had been consistent but not startling, won the singles crown by a four-set victory over Cranston Holman of Leland Stanford University in an all-California final, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

G. D. Stratford, who was picked as the most formidable contender for the singles crown, paired with G. Hillis as a California team, swept through to a four-set triumph over A. W. Jones and Charles Watson 3d of Yale to win the doubles championship. The scores were 7—5, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Steadier play and better generalship gave Chandler his victory, while Stratford and Hillis played brilliantly to capture the doubles championship. Stratford carried the burden of the work, while Hillis was made guardian of the back court.

Chandler, whose surprising victory over L. A. Thalheimer of Texas, in Friday's semifinal match, stamped him as the logical winner of the title, proved that his work was no mere outburst of brilliant play.

Starting after the opening game of the first set, which Holman won, the California star displayed perfect work at the net, brilliant cross-court drives and fine base-line play.

Holman showed his only flash of the form displayed against C. H. Fischer on Friday when he won the third set, allowing Chandler only one game. Counting more earning points than he had made in the two other sets combined, he won with little trouble.

In the final game, with Holman serving, the score stood 30-40, when Chandler lined a beautiful placement down the side of the court for the match point and the title.

Stratford and Hillis started off well in their doubles match, but the Yale players fought gamely. Twelve games were required before the Californians won the first set, 7—5.

Consistent work and good generalship on the part of Stratford marked the second set. Jones, always one of the leaders at the net game, played well, but could not overcome an early lead of the new title-holders, who succeeded L. A. Thalheimer and L. N. White of the University of Texas. The score of this set also was 7—5.

Jones and Watson showed their best form in the third set and finished in front, 6—3. The Californians fought hard, but they could not stop the determined drive of the Eli stars.

The fourth and final set found the Californians fighting hard. The first six games were divided and after winning the seventh, the coast players broke through on Watson's service to gain their advantage. They won the final game on Stratford's service, Gerald making two aces, and Jones driving out of bounds for match point. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS SINGLES—Final Round

E. G. Chandler, University of California, defeated Cranston Holman, Leland Stanford University, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

G. Hillis and G. D. Stratford, University of California, defeated Cranston Holman and Lionel Ogden, Leland Stanford, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Final Round

G. Hillis and G. D. Stratford defeated A. W. Jones and Charles Watson, Yale, 7—5, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

UPSON ENTERS CANADIAN GOLF

College Player to Represent United States at Ottawa

OTTAWA, June 29 (Special)—The strength of the invading contingent from the United States, which has the Canadian amateur golf championship as its objective, was increased by 25 per cent during the week-end, Lauren Upson of Sacramento, Calif., arriving from the recent United States intercollegiate championship. The majority of the contestants who will tee off today have had several rounds of the course and it was left to Upson to make the greatest impression on the gallery which was present both days.

Yesterday morning he shot a 68, equaling the record made two weeks ago by Keffer, the Royal Ottawa club's professional. Upson, who went to the semifinal round last year at Toronto, the farthest that an American player has ever gone in the event, appears to be several strokes better than in 1924 and the United States chances look very bright with Upson and M. R. Marston as representatives.

These two, along with Frank and W. J. Thompson of Toronto, the former the defending title holder and the latter champion in 1923, and Ross Somerville of London, last year's runner up and the cause of Upson's elimination, are considered the five strongest favorites. The qualifying round will be of 36 holes with the 32 best qualifying for the match play.

URUGUAYAN TEAM WINS

VIENNA, June 29 (AP)—The Uruguayan champion Olympic soccer football team defeated a picked Vienna team yesterday 2 to 0.

Williams and Fenno Lose at Wimbledon

U. S. Tennis Doubles Team Is Defeated by L. A. Godfree and J. D. P. Wheatley

WIMBLEDON, June 29 (AP)—L. E. Williams of Chicago and J. B. Fenno of Boston were eliminated from the doubles play at the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships today by L. A. Godfree and J. D. P. Wheatley, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

The Americans were helpless before the British Davis Cup pair. The winners played to Fenno's weakness in overhand work and at the same time carried on an attack from the net throughout the three one-sided sets.

L. B. Rice of Boston and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh defeated the Indian pair, S. M. Hadi and S. M. Jacobs, in the doubles today, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

The second week of the all-England tennis championships started in brilliant sunshine that made Wimbledon something of a fashion show as well as an international tennis exhibition. The day was devoted largely to doubles matches, but the American stars, J. F. Hennessey and R. S. Casey, who survive in this event, had a day of rest.

Randolph Lycett of England and J. O. Anderson of Australia defeated Jean Washer, Belgian champion, and M. Wallingburg, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 5—8, 6—3.

Miss Joan Fry, the English girl champion who may meet Suzanne Lenglen in the finals, celebrated the day by eliminating one of the two remaining Australians, Miss Akhurst, from the women's singles. The English girl made a poor showing at the start of the match, losing the first set 2—6, but she strengthened after this reverse and took the second and third easily, 6—4, 6—3.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, formerly of California, defeated Miss H. Hogarth and Miss P. Doransfield, 6—0, 6—2.

Mme. Billout of France entered the semifinals of the women's singles by defeating Mrs. McIlquham of England, 6—3, 6—3.

The young English star defeated Miss Akhurst, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Kathleen McKane, British champion, defeated Miss E. Boyd, 5—1, 6—1, in the fourth round of the women's singles, and she will now meet Mlle. Lenglen in the semifinals.

Kirkwood and Smith Win at Gleneagles

Gleneagles, Scotland, June 29

MACDONALD SMITH and J. H. Kirkwood, United States professional golfers, defeated the British pair. George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, 2 up and 1 to play, in a 36-hole match over the Gleneagles course today. The Americans were 2 down at the end of the first round.

IOWA STUDIES STATE EXPENSE

Commonwealth Conference Will Investigate Costs of Government

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 29 (Special)—"This conference is dedicated to the task of stimulating a constructive and creative interest in the consideration and discussion of commonwealth problems," declared the chairman, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, head of the political science department of the University of Iowa, in opening the third Commonwealth Conference here.

The theme of the three-day meeting is, "The Costs of Government." There are two set addresses, one by Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine, and president-elect of the University of Wisconsin; the other by Senator A. B. Cummins. The remainder of the time is given to free round table discussion. It is the only conference in America dedicated solely to the consideration of commonwealth problems and enrolls experts from every part of the country.

The opening discussion on "The Expanding Functions of Government" was begun by Prof. Francis W. Coker of Ohio State University, who said that he did not believe that any American has ever been a pure individualist, nor that he has ever been or is opposed to governmental control. He feels that the differences are not between those who want more governmental activity and those who demand less, but between those who want more regulation here and more there.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Coker, "that the functions of government are expanding in any significant degree, and I do not believe that we can expect much lessening of governmental activity in the foreseeable future."

In answering the query, "Are Fifty Days Out of Eeach Year Too Much for the Voter to Work for the Government?" Prof. Frank G. Bates of Indiana University said, "The justification or the injustice of this is to be determined by what the individual enjoys as a result of membership in his state. It is by results and not by theories that taxation must seek its justification."

Mr. Bates thinks there is little immediate prospect of a curtailment of governmental expenditures, for 75 per cent of the total cost of state government in Indiana, a typical state, was expended in 1923 for state highways, education and charitable and correctional institutions. "Whatever retrenchments are to be made must be made at other points in the budget," he said.

NEW DIRT TRACK RECORD

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP) — Ralph Ormsby set a new western dirt track record at the Roby Motor Speedway here yesterday afternoon when he won the 50-mile event in 41m. 59⅗s. The former record, 42m. 26s., was made by Leo Allen, Chicago, who took second place. Talamont, Chicago, lowered the western dirt track record for a one-mile lap when he piloted his machine over the course in 4s., clipping 1s. from the record held by Clifford Woodbury, also of Chicago.

ARCHERY

THE program for the tournament of the Eastern Archery Association, which occurs at Deerfield July 1, 2 and 3, has just been issued. The competitive events on the program are the double York Round and the double American Round for the men, the double National Round and the double Columbia Round for the women and also a clout shoot for both men and women. The first two days, July 1 and 2, will be taken up with the double York Round, the double American Round, double National Round and double Columbia Round.

The York Round is the long-distance event for men, as it includes the distance of 100 yards, half the arrows being shot at this distance. The American Round, on the other hand, is a short-distance event, as it includes no distance over 60 yards. For the women, the National Round is the long-distance event and the Columbia Round the short-distance event.

In the Eastern Archery Association, provision is made for awarding both a long-distance and short-distance championship. As for the men, the winner of the York Round is the long-distance champion and the winner of the American Round is the short-distance champion. As for the women the winner of the National Round is the long-distance champion and the winner of the Columbia Round is the short-distance champion.

Lagal to Defend

The present holder of both men's championships is Rudolph Lagal of Rome, New York, who won this title at the meet in Rye, N. Y., last year. The present holder of the women's championship is Miss D. D. Smith of Newton Center, who has retained this title for three or four years past. It is expected that Miss Smith will have no difficulty in again winning first place, but among the men there will be strong competition. P. W. Crouch of Boston, a member of the Newton Archers, has been shooting unusually well this spring, and if he holds to his present form, he looks to be a winner. Other close contestants will be the veteran archer, Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa.; J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa., and R. H. Boyd of Sewickley, Pa.

All indications point to a well-attended meet. In fact, the Eastern Archery Association tournaments have now acquired a prominence almost as great as the tournaments of the National Archery Association, although the stakes are not so great.

The Eastern Archery Association, which takes in all archers east of the Mississippi River, was organized in 1879, the same year in which the National Archery Association was organized. For a few years the Eastern Association was a flourishing organization, and then interest in archery in the eastern section of the country seemed to lag and for several years the Eastern Association did not hold any tournaments. About 15 years ago there was a revival of interest in archery in Boston and vicinity, and as an outcome an archery club known as the "Newton Archers" was organized. The shooting range of this club is on the city playgrounds at Newton Center, Mass., and the club is now one of the most flourishing archery clubs in the country. At the time of the organization of the Newton Archers, the Eastern Archery Association was revived, and for two or three years it held a tournament at Newton Center. The first of the series of tournaments was a one-day affair with local archers only competing. The next year, the tournament was extended to two days and archers came from Pennsylvania and New York, and since then the interest in the tournaments of the Eastern Association has steadily increased, until now its tournaments are regarded about as important as the tournaments of the National Association.

Eastern Officers

The president of the Eastern Archery Association is James Neild, Greenfield, Mass., and the secretary-treasurer is Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center, Mass.

The last pre-tournament bulletin containing archery scores has just been issued by L. C. Smith, secretary of the National Archery Association, and it contains scores reported in the Hereford Round, St. George's Round, York Round, American Round, National Round and Columbia Round. In the American Round it is interesting to note the return to form of W. H. Palmer Jr. of Wayne, Pa., who won the national championship in 1923. Last year he did not seem to be up to his previous good form; but now he has come back strong with a card of 90 hits (all possible hits) 632 score. The scores contained in this bulletin are as follows:

HEREFORD ROUND	H.	S.
J. Neild, Greenfield	121	571
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	94	458
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	19	59
DOUBLE YORK ROUND		
H. L. Lake, Fulton	100	416
SINGLE YORK ROUND		
P. W. Crouch, Boston	124	632
G. A. Mang, Buffalo	78	298
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	55	187
Douglas Rogers, Boston	40	82
H. A. Ives, Boston	39	153
ST. GEORGE'S ROUND		
R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C.	75	354
W. H. Palmer Jr., Penn A. C.	73	351
James Neild, Greenfield	74	334
R. H. Boyd, Sewickley	71	323
R. D. Galey, Sewickley	52	232
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	10	68
A. Woodard, Greenfield	23	67
SINGLE AMERICAN ROUND		
W. H. Palmer Jr., Penn A. C.	90	634
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh	87	559
James Neild, Greenfield	88	534
G. A. Mang, Buffalo	86	528
R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C.	87	525
R. H. Boyd, Sewickley	88	520
Fred Leport, Kansas City	82	476
G. E. Green, Kansas City	81	459
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	87	453
F. Kenaghy, Rupert	83	437
A. Day, Rome	83	423
R. R. Bennett, Pittsburgh	80	404
J. Plowe, Hollywood	78	386
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	80	376
J. P. True, Newton	76	376
E. E. Glass, Los Angeles	66	322
L. S. Cram, Boston	62	286
Frank Day, Buffalo	59	277
George McClure, Buffalo	55	252
H. A. Ives, Boston	65	251
Mrs. L. C. True, Boston	48	210
Charles Ryan, Buffalo	47	201
Mrs. E. C. Woolley, Boston	39	169
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	20	84
E. Browning, Devon, Pa	19	61
SINGLE NATIONAL ROUND		
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	59	275
H. A. Ives, Boston	40	156
Mrs. E. C. Woolley, Boston	25	79
SINGLE COLUMBIA ROUND		
J. P. True, Boston	64	252
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	64	336
Mrs. E. C. Woolley, Boston	41	201

NEW ARRIVALS FOR SUMMER YACHTING

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 29—Considerable interest is being shown in the schooner Advance, built in Norway for Vice-Commodore J. S. Lawrence of the Eastern Yacht Club, which arrived here Saturday after a 45-day trip over the Atlantic. The schooner will race in the Class D division this summer. The Advance is the first of its kind built for the United States in Norway according to the universal rule requiring the jib head rig on the fore and main masts.

Two more arrivals of interest came Saturday, being craft for the rainbow class, and their appearance is unique and of fancy style. They came over the road from Boston and were launched in G. H. W. Foster's private yard where the rigging was immediately started under the supervision of A. J. Blom, American representative of the German builders. They have low freeboard, little draft, moderate beam and a high rig, requiring exact handling.

GLENDON TO COACH ROWING

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 29—Following the announcement of R. J. Glendon, that he did not expect to continue as rowing coach at the Naval Academy, it was made plain by Lieutenant-Commander William G. Greenman, rowing representative of the Navy Athletic Association, that there is no lack of appreciation of the services of Glendon, but that the question at issue is one of policy at the academy. Glendon does not wish to continue as an instructor, but is willing to remain as rowing coach, employed by the Navy Athletic Association.

"BIG TEN" TITLE GOES TO HISERT

Chicago Golfer Captures Honor by Defeating Last Year's Champion 3 and 2

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—The individual golf championship of the Intercollegiate Conference reposed safely in Chicago today. K. E. Hisert '26, University of Chicago, won the right to the coveted title by defeating M. J. Holdsworth '25, University of Michigan, 3 and 2, in the finals of the Conference tournament Saturday at the Sunset Ridge Country Club near here.

Visibly tired from the effects of a hard match on the preceding day, the Michigan star was unable to tighten his game sufficiently to retain the crown which he won in the last annual contest. Early in the afternoon round, he made a spurt which was the feature of the match and forced Hisert to the limit to retain a lead. But on the fourteenth hole of the final 18, Holdsworth broke under the pressure. Playing one of his few poor shots of the day, he missed an easy pitch to the green, and Hisert was 2 up. The title defender's game then seemed to go to pieces.

On the short fifteenth he drove into a sand trap and barely recovered to reach the green. Hisert, on the contrary, placed his tee ball directly back of the pin and holed out with a birdie 2. The match stood at dormie 3.

Both contestants played off form on the sixteenth hole, halving the hole with fives. This was enough to give the Chicago contender the match, however, and with it the title of Conference champion.

Holdsworth's rally early in the round was a pretty exhibition of determination. Three down when the final 18 began, he had lost another hole by the time the sixth tee was reached. Here he tightened his game and with the help of accurate putting took the hole.

The dog-legged seventh also went to him as a result of a well-placed drive and conservative approach. And for good measure he took the eighth hole also, before lagging in his spurt. From that time on, however, he seemed to slow up. The rivals halved practically every hole till the fourteenth, where Holdsworth's slump came.

Accurate putting was the chief advantage which Hisert possessed, although his drives averaged a trifle more distance. The ability to hole an occasional six or seven-foot shot accounted largely for the Chicago entrant's three-hole advantage.

The morning round also saw Hisert 3 up at the eighteenth. He took the second, fourth, tenth, sixteenth and eighteenth holes, while Holdsworth had to content himself with the third and thirteenth. Neither played exceptional golf, with Hisert taking a 76 and Holdsworth a 79 on a par 70 course.

The unfamiliarity with the course was particularly noticeable in the putting department of the game. Although the Chicago star was superior here, he missed a number of easy shots. He also had some trouble with his drives, laying them in the rough more than once. His ability to pitch out saved him from serious difficulty, however. The cards:

Hisert, out	4 4 5 4 3 5 5 4 5—39
Holdsworth, out	4 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 5—40
Hisert, in	4 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4—37—76
Holdsworth, in	5 4 3 4 5 4 5 5 4—39—79
Hisert, out	4 5 5 4 3 5 6 4 5—41
Holdsworth, out	5 5 4 5 3 4 5 3 5—39
Hisert, in	4 4 5 5 4 3 5
Holdsworth, in	5 4 4 5 5 3 5

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

K. E. Hisert, Chicago, defeated M. J. Holdsworth, Michigan, 3 and 2.

HORNSBY LEADING HOME RUN HITTERS

Retains First Place With a Total of 21

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Hornsby of the St. Louis Nationals made four home runs last week, retaining the big league leadership with a season total of 21, which is five ahead of his total for this date in 1922, when he won the home run crown with a total of 42.

Meusel of the New York Americans is runner-up and leader in the American League, with a total of 18, three of which were earned in two games this week.

Pittsburgh made six home runs against St. Louis in Monday's game, but has not put a man among the season's four leaders in the league for today's table.

The home run records at the western end of the circuits were reduced. The week's total was 49 against 58 in each of the two preceding weeks.

Hartnett of the Chicago Nationals and Williams of the St. Louis Americans are intrenched in second place in their respective leagues with 16 and 15 for the season, but neither added to his total during the week. Ruth, who is again out of the game, had not added to his season total of three when he left the diamond. The leaders:

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Meusel, New York	18
Williams, St. Louis	15
Simmons, Philadelphia	12
Cobb, Detroit	11
Robertson, St. Louis	10
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Hornsby, St. Louis	21
Hartnett, Chicago	16
Kelly, New York	11
Bottomley, St. Louis	11

ITALIAN SPEED CAR WINS IN GRAND PRIX

SPA, Belgium, June 20 (AP)—Antonio Ascari, piloting an Italian car, won the automobile Grand Prix of Europe here yesterday. He covered the 800 kilometers (497.11 miles) in 6h. 42m. His average time was 120 kilometers (74.57 miles) per hour.

The British and Belgian competitors previously having withdrawn, the race resolved itself into a struggle between four French and three Italian cars. The famous French driver, Thomas, was eliminated early in the race. Three other Frenchmen and one of the Italians abandoned the contest at various stages.

The race was limited to machines not exceeding two liters cylindrical capacity and weighing not less than 650 kilos (1430 pounds).

MAJOR HILL TO COACH GOPHERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29—Maj. Ray Hill, celebrated football coach, has been transferred to Fort Snelling and is awaiting the opening of the next football season, when he will serve as one of the principal assistants on the University of Minnesota coaching staff. Several years ago when H. H. Jones first went to Iowa, Major Hill was one of his assistants and was given credit for a considerable share of Iowa's great success. He was a star player during his years at West Point.

MODEL YACHT TRIALS HELD

MEDFORD, Mass., June 29—Boston Model Yacht Club held its fourth trial race yesterday in the elimination series to pick the club's representative in the coming national regatta in the Charles River Basin. The race was over the mile course on Mystic Lake, Bostonia, owned by Commodore John Black Jr., won its fourth successive race. Elizabeth, owned by Fred Pigeon, was second.

RADIO

NON-STOP NAVY PLANE CARRIES NEW RADIO SET

Three Distinct Types of Antenna Included in Special Equipment

When the seaplane "PN-9," which recently established an endurance record by continuous flying for 28 hours and 38 minutes, undertakes a non-stop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, it will be equipped with a radio transmitting and receiving outfit that is novel in arrangement and completely modern in construction. This equipment, recently designed and installed on the "PN-9," will serve as a model for similar installations on seaplanes.

The antenna system is altogether elaborate—no less than three types of aerials being provided. These were installed in contemplation of dissimilar and exacting conditions under which radio communication is conducted aboard this type of aircraft. For instance, a seaplane may be disabled on water and it becomes necessary to send distress signals. This contingency is met by the use of a kite antenna, so called, which is collapsible and may be hoisted in the event of an emergency like a forced landing on water. Again a seaplane may be flying near the surface of the earth because of fog or other adverse weather conditions when a trailing-wire antenna is of no value. This emergency is coped with by means of a v-shaped antenna fixed to the struts of the seaplane. The third type of antenna found on "PN-9" is the conventional trailing wire, 500 feet in length, which is reeled out when the craft is navigating at considerable altitudes and under normal flying conditions.

The details of installation as well as the technique of construction of the radio instruments are safeguarded with painstaking care. For instance, the receiving set is protected against undue vibrations by a rubber mounting and the transmitter is guarded against jars and jolts by means of springs. Even the telegraph key was designed to meet the unusual transmitting conditions which confront a radio operator on board aircraft during certain seasons of the year. That is to say, when the freezing temperatures at high altitudes require the use of heavy gloves the comparatively large surface area of this particular telegraph key enables him to operate it without removing his mittens. The ordinary small key could not be manipulated readily under these circumstances. Facilities are provided whereby the radio operator may switch from the wireless outfit to an interconnecting telephone and thus carry on ordinary conversation with the pilot.

For the sake of illustration, let us suppose that the "PN-9," on its 2400-mile flight this summer, is forced to take to the water and is temporarily disabled, how will the radio facilities be able to function? The wind-driven generator, for instance, is under the port engine, in the wind stream of the port main propeller. In the event of an emergency landing, power may be obtained while the seaplane is on the water by turning the port engine slowly and if the latter is disabled the starboard engine may be pressed into service. Meanwhile, a kite, so called, carries the antenna wire to a height of 300 or 400 feet. Then, by placing the transmitter in operation, radio communication may be established to a maximum distance of 500 miles, thus enabling the radiocasting of distress signals.

The "PN-9" seaplane in establishing a world record for endurance, on May 2, remained in the air continuously for 28 hours and 38 minutes. The total weight thus buoyed up approximated 10 tons—19,400 pounds, to be exact—which included a crew of four, 1300 gallons of fuel and 110 gallons of oil. The uninterrupted flight covered a distance of 2300 miles, at an average speed of 80 miles per hour. This is only 100 miles less than the distance between San Francisco and Honolulu, the route of the proposed non-stop flight this summer. The course of the latter trip may be aided by the wind which, at certain seasons of the year, would travel with, and not oppose, the seaplane. This craft is equipped with two Packard engines of 500 horsepower each. The hull, as well as the tail surfaces, of this seaplane, is constructed of duralumin—an aluminum alloy that is tough as steel and figuratively light as a feather, as weights of metals are rated.

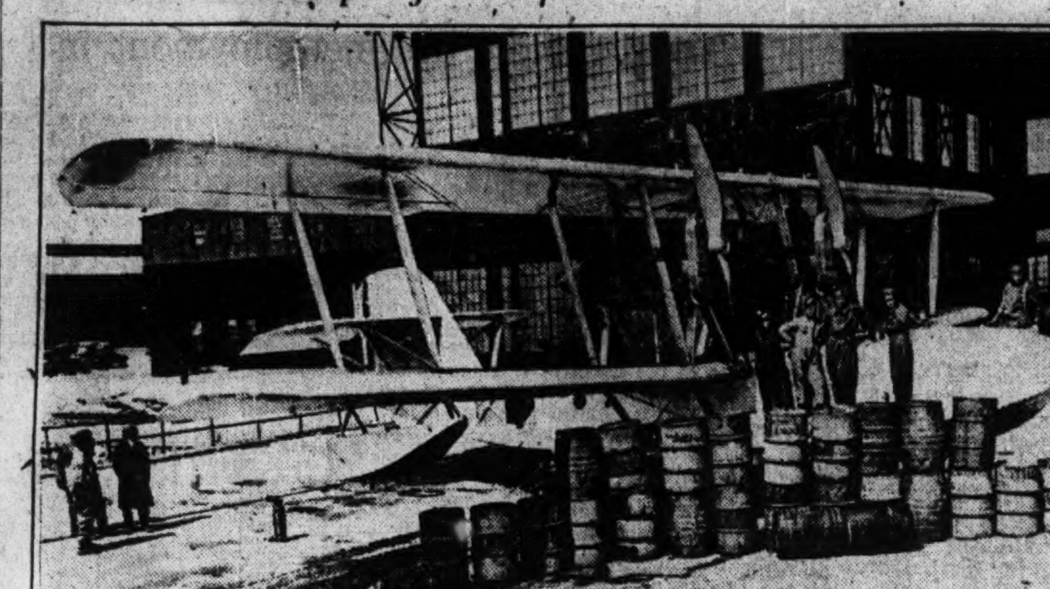
DANISH GOVERNMENT NOW CONTROLS RADIO

WASHINGTON, June 29—Government control of all radiocasting activities in Denmark for a period of one year was recently put into effect according to advices received by the Department of Commerce from American Vice-Consul Johnson at Copenhagen. A special board of 27 members including among others government officials, representatives of the various radio organizations, the press and prominent professional singers has been appointed to take charge of the preparation of all radio programs.

Another feature of the new government control is the payment of license fees by all holders of radio apparatus in Denmark. Such licenses cost 10 kroner for owners of crystal sets, 15 kroner for tube receiving sets and 200 kroner for receiving sets equipped with loud speakers for use in public places. Failure to license radio apparatus will make the offender subject to fine and his apparatus to confiscation.

During the summer season in Denmark a very large percentage of city dwellers go to the coast and country districts and this year a campaign directed toward having all such vacationists take their radio sets with them has been carried on by radio dealers.

Transpacific Seaplane Carries Radio



Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 30

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (313 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Program by Bathurst Artists, under the direction of Prof. Robt. L. Doucet. 10—Program of popular music by CNRA orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Windsor Ensemble. 8:30—Canadian Pacific Steamship orchestra and concert party. Talk on the Province of Quebec's attractions. 10:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackets dance orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
5:30 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club, and variety program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)
6 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Ensemble. 6:30—Results of baseball games played by Eastern, American and National Leagues. 8—Program by Helen D. Porter, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. T. H. Parkhill. 8:15—Program arranged by Pauline Clark, presenting vocal ensemble and solo selections. 9—Brunswick orchestra. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Boston. 9:40—World Market Survey from the Department of Commerce at Boston; late news from the National Industrial Conference Board. 9:50—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern, American and National Leagues.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Van Curler orchestra, Schenectady. 6:35—Isabelle Franklin, soprano, and Marion D. Manion, reader. 7:10—Program featuring Wanamaker Cadet Choir of 150 voices, conducted by James Thurston Noe; Edna Beatrice Bloom, soprano; Eastwood Lane, composer, pianist, through WJZ. 8:10—Glee Club and orchestra of Cohoes High School, directed by A. W. Lansing. 9—Travel talk from WJZ. 10—Meyer Davis program through WRC.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—"French Scenes and Sayings" by William Doub-Kerr, speaking under the auspices of Columbia University; Uphonic Trio, Em Smith, violinist, C'Zelma Crosby, cellist, Gladys T. Shailer, pianist; "The Declaration of Independence," by Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State, the fifth of a series of weekly addresses by outstanding American citizens speaking under the auspices of the American Bar Association; Grand Opera, "Aida" by WEAF Grand Opera Company with complete orchestral accompaniment under the direction of Cesare Sodero; dance orchestra.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Ambassador Ensemble; Henry Van der Zanden, director. 8:15—Zoological Society Series, "Camera Tales from the Zoological Park," Elwin R. Sanborn. 8:30—Estrella Mandolin Club. 9—Estrella Mandolin Club.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—Knickerbocker Dinner Dance Music, Bert Estelow, director; final baseball scares; Vessella's Band, Steel Pier, WPG and WIP; Oreste Vessella, conductor; Chalfonte-Haddon Duo Trio; dance orchestra, "California Night Hawks;" Ambassador Dance Orchestra, Gaylord and Young Entertainers.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
7 to 10:30 p. m.—Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra with prominent soloists; "Song of the Surf;" Surf sounds of the Atlantic Ocean picked up by a special microphone placed beneath the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., directly above the breakers; Vesselli's Band with prominent soloists; dance music; Benjamin Franklin Dance Orchestra, direction of Howard Lanin.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—Special concert program. 10:30—Musical variety.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WWJ, etroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Evening R. F. D. program; Williamson Brothers, string music; Nubs Allan, contralto; Rex's Cornhuskers; WLS Harmony Trio; Grace Wilson, contralto; Rex's Cornhuskers; "Solemn Old Judge's Program, featuring Joe Bren's minstrels; Midnight Revue, Ralph Emerson at our Barton organ; Rex's Cornhuskers.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302.8 Meters)
6:15 to 12 p. m.—Mooseheart Concert Band, and studio program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422.3 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—Instrumental trio; baseball scores; orchestra; baritone solos by Mr. Walton McHugh, accompaniments by Mrs. McHugh; clarinet solos by David Plates; concert program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of Ben Snyder, Incorporated, of Louisville, Ted Solinger, director; three-minute thrift talk.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545.1 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Statler Concert Orchestra, Arne Arneson, director.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (365.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; one of a series of radio piano lessons by Miss Maudellen Littlefield; Plantation Players. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players; Charles Dornberger's Kansas City Athletic Club Orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Musical program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Dinner program, transmitted from WOAW'S remote control studio Shenandoah, Ia. 9—De luxe program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Hauulea School of Hawaiian Music in recital. 8:30—Male quartet from Princeton, Tex. 11—Earle D. Behrends and Dallas artist musicians. 12—Honey Boys Orchestra, from Kidd Springs Park.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (420 Meters)
8 p. m.—The Regina Rover Scout Band.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Concert program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)
9 to 12 p. m.—Musical selections, including dance numbers.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—Waldemar Lind and orchestra; Rudy Seiger's orchestra; the Troubadours (mixed quartet), accompanied by Cara Roma; Anna K. Blotcky, contralto; Marion Kislingbury, accompanist; Elsie Ingham, contralto; H. E. Gootz, violinist; Johnny Buick's Cabirians.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7:30 to 12 p. m.—Talks, feature program and "Movie Night"; Abe Lyman's orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405.2 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog in his daily story of American history. 7:30—Fred L. Goddard will talk on "The Hawaiian Islands." 8—De Luxe program. 10—Art Hickman's dance orchestra, under the direction of Earl Burtnett.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley during the period June 16 to 18.

Miss E. Payne, Birmingham.
Mr. John Payne, Ruislip.
H. B. Silver, Hampstead.
G. and M. Silver, Hampstead.
Miss B. Sturgis, Hampstead.
Miss A. Hazel Caphton, Savannah, U. S. A.
C. V. Hodgson, Northallerton.
J. Parker Robinson, Sunningdale.
F. Sargeant, Guildford.
Miss S. Champion, Hove.
Miss Faraday, Hove.
Miss M. Soar, London.
Mrs. Mass, London.
Mrs. Timpson, Stroud.
Miss Timpson, Kettering.
Miss C. Clegg, Harrow.
J. McC. Laird, Glasgow.
Miss Wilkie, Glasgow.
Samuel Hall, Toronto, Canada.
Ida H. Hall, Toronto, Canada.
Miss J. Coleman, Falmouth.
Miss F. H. Pearce, Falmouth.
Rev. Edwin J. Matthews, Bradford-on-Avon.
Mrs. S. E. Dickson, Newport, Isle of Wight.
Mrs. M. Ahrens, Nottingham.
Mrs. G. Cowley, London.
Mrs. M. Lester, London.
Miss D. Williams, Derbyshire.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neill, Brooklyn, U. S. A.
Fraulein B. Walser, Aadorf, Switzerland.
Mr. and Mrs. Boyfield, Leeds.
A. Whittaker, Bucks.
Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Sevenoaks.
Joen Lanhdon, Sevenoaks.
Mr. and Mrs. Hallenroll, Halifax, Yorks.
Mr. and Mrs. Platen, Mitcham.
Mme. and Mr. Baumann, Le Havre.
Mrs. C. E. Cope, Chingford.
Mrs. L. Beal, Chelmsford.
Miss E. Platt, Exeter.
Mrs. Christian Stavert, Montreal, Canada.
Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Sutton.
E. E. Baddeley, Purley.
D. C. Watts, Totnes.
Joseph Adams, Fiume.
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Wimbledon.
Miss B. Gould, Clacton.
W. J. Marting, Santiago de Chile.
Mrs. S. Hawkins, Westgate-on-Sea.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Muller, London.
Robert Barlow, Shrewsbury.
J. A. Twentyman, Winchester.
E. J. Best, Liverpool.
Mrs. Fannie Reith, New York City.
Fred Reith, New York City.
Miss Olga Olsen, Cardiff.
Miss F. Stephings, Richmond.
Miss K. H. Walker, Sutton Bridge, Lincs.
Miss B. Lovegrove, London.
George Carline, Halifax, Yorks.
Mrs. I. Prince, Hendon.
Mrs. R. Smith, Putney.
Mrs. E. Lloyd, Brynmawr, Wales.
Mrs. S. Thomas, Putney.
Mr. and Mrs. V. Wright, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Mabel Fowler, Christ Church, N. Z.
Frank Fowler, Christ Church, N. Z.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

John H. Boergert, Saginaw, Mich.
Albert Marshall, New York City.
Miss Lenora Gingher, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. Mary Henderson Toms, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. Lillian H. Pearman, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Georgianna Chadwick, Chester, Ill.
Miss Eunice Smith, Chester, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Blanchard, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Blanchard, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hannah Matthes, Sandusky, O.
Emma Matthes, Sandusky, O.
Mrs. Mary E. Ruth, Sandusky, O.
Mrs. R. H. Waller, Providence, R. I.
Ethel E. Dick, Providence, R. I.
Maude M. Blyler, Harrisburg, Pa.
Arthur G. Blyler, Harrisburg, Pa.
Edna L. King, Battle Creek, Mich.
Harold M. King, Battle Creek, Mich.
Miss Helen Irsch, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Hermine I. Hotchkiss, Tampa, Fla.
Miss Ethel W. Parks, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. B. Holt Clark, Pasadena, Calif.
Holt C. Clark, Pasadena, Calif.
Lawrence Holt Clark, Pasadena, Calif.
Margaret Holt Lowry, Pasadena, Calif.
Margaret Erwin Brooks, Detroit, Mich.
Juliet Leef, Bennettsville, S. C.
H. C. Blackstone, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Ella M. Blodgett, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. Blodgett, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. Blodgett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. C. Blackstone, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Maud Gordon, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. S. M. Backer, Wallingford, Conn.
R. H. Morison, Oakland, Calif.
J. H. Freeman, Moorhead, Minn.
Mary V. Little, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Myrna B. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Marian Agnew, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Atlanta M. Stewart, New York City.
J. B. McMullin, Oskaloosa.
Bessie E. Andrews, New York City.
Edith E. Norris, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. F. Laurence Woods, Carlisle, Pa.
E. R. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.

GERMANY CALLED SECOND IN RADIO

Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord Reports Extensive Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Progress in radio research in Germany is second only to that in the United States, Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, stated upon his return from a short trip abroad.

While in France, he attended the international consortium on radio to report on the new radio stations being constructed in South America by his company, the meeting being attended by engineers from the United States, England, France and Germany. The Radio Corporation contemplates opening a new station in Rio de Janeiro, he added.

General Harbord also said that the King of Sweden has tendered an invitation to David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation, to attend the opening of a new station at Verbeck, which was constructed by that company and to send one of the initial messages from it.

Arrangements were made by General Harbord, while in Germany, for an exchange of radio concerts and he predicted that within a year Americans will be receiving concerts from Germany on their own receiving sets. He was impressed by the extensive development of the radio in Germany.

RADIO VIGILANCE GROUP SUCCESSFUL

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29—Vigilance committees designed to minimize radio interference according to plans put forth by the American Radio Relay League have scored a real success in a number of communities throughout the country. The wide variety of causes of this interference, according to reports made to league headquarters here, have proven a revelation to many radio fans.

In Danville, Calif., there was widespread interference and the vigilance committee was called in by a number of listeners. Investigation proved that a sparking commutator on a motor in an ice cream parlor refrigerator was the cause of the annoyance.

In another California city a commercial station working across the Pacific came in for a share of condemnation. The matter was turned over to governmental agencies as beyond the control of the vigilance committee.

Still further trouble that balks the best efforts of the vigilance committee turned up in Oakland, Calif., when a complaint was made that regenerative sets in the neighborhood were setting up a wealth of interference. Obviously this did not come within the province of the committee.

CONCERTS RANK FIRST WITH VIENNA PUBLIC

VIENNA, June 2 (Special Correspondence) — An enterprising Vienna radio journal, the Radio World, has just completed a questionnaire as to the tastes of the Vienna listeners for subjects on the radio programs. Concerts ranked first. Languages, lectures on scientific subjects and humorous talks came shortly after the concerts in order of popularity. Whole operas and plays were also favored. The subjects which were rejected, in comparison to those accepted, included music of a cheaper order, politics, educational talks and sermons. Horse-racing information was turned down by 50 per cent and commercial and financial news won scant favor. Vienna's reputation as a center for good music is thus retained, unimpaired by the test of the radio.

RADIOCASTING "BEE" FOR FARMERS AT CKY

WINNIPEG, Man., June 5 (Special Correspondence) — A "radiocasting party" will be a feature of the visit to be made by 500 farmers of Cavalier County, North Dakota, to Winnipeg, on June 26 and 27. The party will be taken to Station CKY, operated by the Manitoba telephone system, where a reception will be held, and after John Bracken, the provincial Premier, and J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, radiocast messages to North Dakota, each of the visitors will pass the microphone and announce his name. While in Winnipeg the farmers will visit the Manitoba Agricultural College, and also will be taken on a tour of the city.

HOOVER CONFERENCE DATE

WASHINGTON, June 29—It is probable that the fourth radio conference will be held in this city the latter part of September, according to Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The Secretary is leaving Washington for a two months' vacation, but he stated that he will call the conference shortly after returning to Washington.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA LANDS
Timber, cut over and gulf front acreage. Large and small tracts. No income or inheritance taxes in Florida
ERNEST BERGER
Established 25 years
(Refer to R. G. Dunn and First National Bank of Tampa)
203 Tribune Building, Tampa, Florida

CHARMING little Connecticut cottage, newly finished, 2 bedrooms; attractive living room, fireplace; five acres wild land, secluded but only 1-5 mile to station and highway, 1¾ hrs. to New York. $4000; no reasonable offer refused for immediate sale. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—For sale, 7 6-room sunny bungalow; select neighborhood; excellent condition throughout; awnings; metal weather strips; screened porch; fine shrubs; large 1-car garage. OWNER, 191 Marlboro St. or Granite 1381-W.

OLD HOUSE, best location, 2 large lots, 25 minutes Boston; must sell. Box Z-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAMP in N. J. woods overlooking beautiful lake, good community, comfortable beds; fireplace, running water, bath. Edgecomb 3660.

For Rent July 1st
at Pine Point Lake, Hazardville, Ct., one five-room cottage; one two-room cottage, furnished, electric lighted; boats to let. Phone Thompsonville 86-4. GILBERT L. KELSEY, Prop.

MANOMET, PLYMOUTH
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The China Problem

The situation in China seems to become more complicated from day to day. The rioting and shooting in Shanghai and elsewhere are simply temporary symptoms of a deep-rooted trouble which apparently has not yet begun to yield. Fundamentally, the problem is one of readjustment. For centuries the enormous population of China had lived in comparative peace and apparent contentment under a highly organized administrative system, presided over rather than controlled by the Manchu dynasty, and influenced by a philosophy partly Buddhist and partly Confucian which produced in them a singularly placid yet intelligent mentality.

For many years China endeavored to keep Western civilization at arm's length. But being an enormous amorphous country and not a small island group like Japan, the policy of the hermit state proved to be an impossibility. Trade with China has been continuous for three centuries, and with trade, Western influences, and especially missionary influences, began to permeate the land in all directions. When the necessity for change was at last realized it was not effected with that imitative efficiency which has enabled Japan to convert itself into a first class world power in two or three decades, to the astonishment of the world. It took the form of a revolution which abolished the Manchu dynasty and started the immense mass of China on the difficult slope of democratic republicanism.

Experience has shown that no adequate foundations had been laid for so vast an experiment. Democracy, indeed, is the best, but it is also humanly the most difficult, form of government. It requires a definite degree of public spirit, of intelligent and discerning interest in public affairs, in the mass of the people, and of capacity to restrain themselves from faction and corruption and the selfish ends which are the temptation of all politicians, among their leaders. Unless these qualities and characteristics are present in a sufficient degree democracy invariably breaks down.

Up to the present it is clear that the Chinese people have been unable to bring unity and order into their vast estate. The Republic seems to be powerless to suppress the military leaders who control the provinces and whose primary object is to preserve their own powers and revenues and not to regenerate China. And the principal reason why it finds it difficult is undoubtedly the sheer fact of size. Democracy is comparatively easy in a small state, where everybody knows everybody else and where the main issues of public life are familiar to all. It is quite another thing in an area which contains a quarter of the whole population of the earth.

None the less, if the main factors in the present situation are to be looked for inside China itself, foreign powers have contributed in their turn toward it. The long record of the dealing of the leading powers of Europe with China is not pretty reading. No doubt they had no option but to insist on foreign settlements at the ports. But for many years some of them, at least, contemplated the partition of China among themselves, they intrigued against one another, they resisted or made more difficult urgently needed internal reforms. The root of the anti-foreign feeling which is flaring up today is to be found in this record. It is no doubt being stirred up by the agents of the Third Internationale and by Chinese politicians for their own ends. But some part of their unpopularity is to be found in the past policy of the European powers themselves.

But the foreigner has a share of responsibility in another way. The conditions under which labor works in the factories in the treaty ports are mostly deplorable. No doubt conditions in Chinese factories in China proper are as bad. But it does not seem to be disputed that in the international areas little children are working for twelve hours a day for miserable wages, and that other labor works under conditions which would not be tolerated under any factory acts in the West. Some, at least, of the anti-foreign feeling is traceable to the failure of the foreign residents to put an end to this kind of exploitation in the areas under their control.

It is certainly not easy to see how order and unity are to be brought out of the present chaos in China. There are great numbers of the younger generation of Chinese who are working whole-heartedly for the regeneration of their immense country. Eventually they will succeed, though they are only now beginning to realize how hard and long is the task on which they have embarked. But the foreign powers have also their task. Weakness and sentimentality will not help China to recovery any more than the violence of the past. But the powers will not really be able to intervene with effect until they have put their own house in order. Only when they have carried out in full the terms of the Washington agreements, and have put an end to the scandalous conditions of employment in the foreign concessions, will they be able to influence the Chinese to grapple effectually with those forces of disunity and faction which are operating to separate and impoverish them today.

Liquor or the Flag

Not long since the Sun, of Montevideo, Uruguay, published an editorial commenting upon an incident which had been recorded in its columns a few days before. The item of news had told of the fact that a large steamer had called at Montevideo with some 340 United States tourists on board. She was an American vessel, but was flying the flag of Panama. The paragraph in question, which had been run in the section entitled "Uruguay Day by Day," read as follows:

> The . . . duly arrived yesterday morning and left at 6 in the evening for Santos. She had about 340 United States tourists on board who spent the day visiting the principal points of interest. (We were not particularly interested in this group, as they preferred, and we say it with no disrespect to Panama, to travel under the flag of the latter country instead of under the Stars and Stripes. It seems a big birthright to sacrifice for a highball.—Ed. the Sun.)

It appears that this item called forth a storm of criticism. It was claimed that the real reason for sailing under the Panama flag was to escape the tax of 50 per cent on the cost of any repairs made to American ships in foreign ports, and the statement was made that the advertisements announcing the cruise made no mention of the flag under which the vessel was to sail, that the class of people who go on these round trips are not sufficiently experienced travelers to think of flag distinctions, and that to at least 80 per cent of the travelers by this ship the fact that she was wet would have been a deterrent, not an attraction, etc., etc.

The editorial in the Sun did not mince matters so far as its interpretation of the incident was concerned. After apologizing to the 80 per cent above mentioned, it stated, "To the other 20 per cent and to the management of the cruiser we maintain our reflections with all the offense they are capable of giving." And its argument, one must admit, was a difficult one to combat. The meat of it was contained in the fact that when a group of tourists visits a South American republic they are hailed as representatives of their country on an official mission of friendship, to the accompaniment of all kinds of fuss and foolishness. This of itself is of but little significance, except that, as the Sun pointed out, in the case of an incident such as the one under comment, at the end of every newspaper report throughout the continent the statement was included that these tourists were traveling under the Panama flag in order to escape the dry law.

The effect of such a report is more than obvious, and, as the Sun says, no amount of argument would discredit the deduction. It must be a loss of respect for the United States. "What is South America to think of a country," it adds, "whose citizens hold the flag in so little affection that they are prepared to sail their vessels under a petty state's flag to gratify stomachic desires?" It is not needful to develop the argument. In an era when prestige is the greatest of national assets, the effect of such a suspicion cast upon a nation is in the highest degree detrimental to that nation's welfare. When people put drink hunger before honor, and liquor before their flag, it is time to see to it that no time is lost in re-establishing their nation's honor before the world.

The Theory of Rail Consolidations

Opportunity is being given, apparently by the desire of the members of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to hear testimony bearing upon every phase of the proposed Nickel Plate merger, for the expression of widely divergent views regarding the wisdom of permitting this voluntary consolidation of what are generally regarded as competing lines. It is a fair presumption, no doubt, that the final decision of the commission, when it is reached, will be based upon the sum of more or less theoretical knowledge which has come to its members, either through observation and study, or through the voluntary testimony of witnesses who have appeared during the deliberations.

A recent contributor to this mounting total of facts and theory was Prof. William J. Cunningham, described as transportation expert of Harvard University. He declared that a careful study of the proposed merger had convinced him that it would be sound and in the public interest. This is the main fact to be considered. It is the approved policy of the federal Government, as expressed in the Transportation Act, not only to permit such combinations as the one now tentatively consummated and which awaits official sanction, but to direct such mergers in compliance with some general plan to be agreed upon, not by the railroads, but by the Government itself.

It is the expressed view of Professor Cunningham that these mergers, admitting their desirability from the standpoint of service and efficiency, will be much more likely to endure and be in conformity with economic laws if entered into voluntarily than if forced by federal decrees. He commends as sound the theory of consolidation, and believes that unless substantial progress in this undertaking is made, private operation and ownership of railways will be jeopardized. Discussing the so-called Ripley plan, proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission two or more years ago by another Harvard University transportation expert, Professor Cunningham advised that the commission should look favorably upon voluntary mergers before adopting a scheme of general consolidation based strictly upon regional or sectional lines.

There is one point upon which one might wish that the witness had elaborated somewhat more thoroughly than he appears to have done. That is the matter of competition. He gave it as his opinion that such a merger as the one under consideration would not only be preserved under the plan proposed, but that it would be extended. This is a matter which has not been discussed as fully as might be desired. The former opposition of the federal authorities to railway mergers was based upon the supposition that consolidations tended to destroy competition among associated lines, and this to the detriment of the public. A contrary hypothesis must have made possible the passage of the present Transportation Act, but the layman is yet without an illuminating brief which might convince him that a governmental theory, once established and adopted as sound, is equally sound and logical when it proclaims an exactly contrary economic conclusion.

No one is more interested in the welfare and prosperity of American railroads than the people who patronize them and who depend upon them as an indispensable national utility. These people are not greatly concerned over conflicting theories. They are more deeply interested in the practical working out of economic and industrial problems as they are presented. They have accepted the theory of railway mergers as sound and practical, and are waiting patiently for those in authority to make possible a real test of the plan agreed upon.

In the Land of Lakes and Islands

With the shortening of distances due to improved methods of travel by which the individual is virtually independent of the masses, there have been opened up to the people of the United States and Canada vast areas of vacation grounds heretofore traversed only by woodsmen and the hardy denizens of what has been somewhat vaguely referred to as the great north country. Canada, in its northern reaches, where there is scarcely a sign of human habitation, invites and beckons to the adventuresome traveler. It is not a land where the automobile is the tourist's inseparable companion. Beyond a fairly well-defined frontier this vehicle which has traversed the widest and most arid deserts cannot yet venture. There are impenetrable forest fastnesses there, and rivers and lakes which can be ferried or navigated only with canoes or equally tractable craft. There are hills and mountains to be scaled on foot, where even the lightest pack hangs like a heavy weight as one climbs upward through the narrow passes.

But the automobile is carrying its insistent loads farther and farther into the unexplored regions. It is narrowing, quite perceptibly, the margin between the known and the unknown, the habitations of humans and those of myriad denizens of a land once the hunting grounds of whites and Indians, but vast areas of which are now trackless save for the faint trails followed by deer and caribou. Upon the broad surfaces of the lakes there are the feathered summer colonists who rear their young unmolested and with them journey southward when the first ominous winds of winter waft the smoke of the Indian summer through the thinning branches of the trees. It is a land of peace and of magnificent distances at this season of the year, and he who would remain unmoved by its call must refuse from the first to respond to it. Once answered, the beckoning urge is almost irresistible.

Someone unnamed has taken us all in fancy over the uncharted canoe trip through northern Quebec, from Lake St. John to Lake Mistassini. He has warned us that while trappers and prospectors are familiar with the route, the outsider who essays the journey should be provided with competent and experienced guides. We are asked to begin our real adventure at the point where the Quebec and Chicoutimi branch of the Canadian National Railways ends, at St. Felicien. This is 206 miles north of Quebec City. The first ten miles of the journey are made by wagon, to avoid the lower falls and rapids. Thence by short stages the voyage proceeds. There are swift rapids to be negotiated, and swifter ones to be avoided by none too easy detours. It is a man's job, this trekking through an unmapped and almost untraveled country. But there are compensations as one proceeds, unhurried and unworried, through chains of silver lakes and along clear and swift mountain streams.

The itinerary covers, with due allowance for reasonable delays, somewhat more than a month. But the cautious traveler is advised to provide food for six weeks at the least, as a protection against unexpected conditions, always possible on expeditions of this character. At the end of the ninth day an even hundred miles of the route should have been covered. This brings the traveler to the head of Lake Ashuapmuchuan, the name of which he is not obliged to pronounce, and to the ascent of the River Nikabau, with its hundreds of swift-running rapids. It is beyond this point, one is encouragingly advised, that the greatest beauty of scenery and landscape lies. One does not stop to count the 750 islands in Lake Obatogamou. He is busy enough negotiating the narrow channels between them.

With nearly 200 miles to his credit the now experienced tenderfoot needs no urging to press onward. Somehow he feels that there is nothing in all the world but woods, and mountains, and lakes and rivers. Somewhere to the south, cut off by the overhanging horizon, is civilization. But its habitat is vague and almost imaginary. There has come, at last, an almost complete forgetfulness of those responsibilities which loom so big between the city's walls. Ahead there are adventures, and perhaps hardships, but the novice, no longer such, goes forward unweary and unafraid.

Editorial Notes

It is an interesting line of distinction which Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler has drawn, in connection with the crusade which he intends to launch in Philadelphia, starting July 1, for law enforcement, between "crime" and "vice and rum." The former he intends to leave in the hands of the uniformed police, against the latter he will himself conduct a "war to the finish," to use his own words. This decision was reached, it appears, only after he had tried every other method for controlling the liquor situation, and the drive planned will be in the hands of specially picked men, every one of whom General Butler knows is opposed personally to the liquor traffic. There would seem to be every reason for believing that his conclusion, that this new centrally controlled vice system will be one of the most effective in the country, will be abundantly justified. It is about time that those who have of late, in the region of Philadelphia, so persistently defied the law of the United States in this direction realized that in General Butler they have a man who is not going to rest until he has accomplished his purpose against them.

One is glad to learn, on the authority of a color and clothing specialist who addressed a gathering of southern New England home demonstration agents at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, the other day, that, so far as clothes are concerned, country cousins are a thing of the past. This lady attributed the disappearance of "rural" attire to the work of the extension services of state agricultural colleges and to the women's magazines. So far, so good. Just the same one does not want to forget that, as Burns wrote in "My Handsome Nell":

> A gaudy dress and gentle air,
> May slightly touch the heart,
> But it's innocence and modesty
> That polishes the uart.

The Problem of Unemployment in Great Britain

By HUGH F. SPENDER

I

Wherever one goes in England at present one hears gloomy prognostications about the future of British industry. Some say that it is all the fault of the workers; that their morale is failing, and that they prefer to take the so-called "dole" to doing an honest day's work. Others declare that the employers are to blame, that their machinery is out of date and that their methods are inefficient. Whatever the cause, there is no doubt about the general pessimism in Great Britain at present.

Since a grain of experience is worth an ounce of theorizing, I determined to visit one of the great industrial centers in the north of England to see for myself the extent of the evil. It occurred to me that if I could get into touch with employers and with men and try to find out what they thought about it, I should be in a better position to write on the subject than by studying statistics in London.

So one day not long ago I found myself outside the great Labour Exchange at Sheffield, where the unemployment benefit is paid. A ceaseless stream of men was pouring into the building; and, joining in the crowd, I passed into the great hall, where the chief official allowed me to take up a place behind the grille of the long counter where the clerks stood paying out the insurance benefit to the men.

Each man as he approached the counter handed in a colored ticket which enabled him to be identified according to his trade, and it was astonishing to watch the rapidity with which the notes and silver were handed out: Fifteen shillings for the married man and five shillings for his wife and one shilling for every child. For a single man, eighteen shillings.

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Obviously, the so-called dole was not sufficient in itself to tempt any man to give up a job. It has to be supplemented by outdoor relief, and the Sheffield Union of Poor Law Guardians has drawn up a scale of relief which is graduated according to the number of the family, to a maximum of £2 a week for a man and wife and six children. Half of the relief which the guardians give is in groceries. The widower in lodgings cannot, however, get more than a maximum of £1 14s., and deductions are made for any sum that any of the family may be earning.

On the other side of the hall, men who had just been thrown out of work were signing on the register for benefit. They afforded a striking contrast to the crowd which was passing in front of the grille to receive their payment. The men who had just lost their jobs would have passed muster in the London streets as clerks or members of the well-to-do working classes. They were neatly dressed, with soft hats and linen collars, many of them carrying light coats.

But the men who were passing in front of the grille—would the procession never end?—where the clerks were paying out the unemployed benefit, had lost all pride in their appearance. Not that they were dirty or unkempt, but their clothes were shiny and threadbare. The hat and collar had given way to the cap and the open shirt front or a wrap round the neck. The shuffling noise which they made told of boots worn to the ground. Many of their faces were pinched with want. There was not one who did not look careworn or miserable.

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I talked with many of them and found that they were drawn from all classes of workers. This man with the gray hair was a highly skilled engineer who had been accustomed to earn £5 a week and more as a melter, the man who is responsible for the mixing of the ores in the furnace; his neighbor in the crowd was a gas stoker on the by-product plant; the next were laborers in the steel works, and so to a clerk, a municipal employee, and a transport worker. From the aristocrat of labor to the humblest worker, the young man on the lorry, all the trades of Sheffield were represented in this crowd.

I watched for half an hour this seemingly endless procession. The men took their money and silently departed into the streets. What do they do all day? They are supposed to make every effort to find work, but there is little work to be found. On the previous day, so the officials told me, an announcement had been given out that there was work for twenty men, unskilled work. Hundreds of men had rushed forward to offer themselves, hustling and elbowing one another in their anxiety to get it.

"They will commit even fraud to get employment," I was told, and "will accept less than they are getting from the dole or outdoor relief."

It seemed to me that this disposed of the charge that is so often made against the workers that they prefer relief to work. For it is a heartbreaking business to walk the streets day after day with nothing to do. And here we touch the real tragedy of unemployment, for however brave-hearted a man may be, the idle life slowly demoralizes him, while the men who are inclined to loaf degenerate in the end into the class of unemployables that exists in every great city.

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The Labor Exchange does its best to prevent this by striking men off the dole who will not take a job when it is offered and by using every possible precaution against fraudulent claims for benefit. Detectives are employed to follow up the man who is suspected of making a bit while claiming relief. Every fresh case is examined by a committee and that man must give his reasons for losing his job.

Sheffield could send many of the younger men to the British Dominions, and colored posters announcing the attractions of life in Australia and Canada are displayed in the hall of the labor exchanges. But not more than two or three a week can be induced to go. These city-bred men will go to American cities, but they dread life on the land in far-off lonely places. They have been brought up in the crowded streets and they cannot bring themselves to face another existence where there are no picture shows or gossipings at the street corners, and no public houses.

But it will be asked whether something more could not be done to occupy the time of the unemployed. The boys are kept at school and are encouraged to go to the evening institutes, where the adults are also welcome. A variety of general and technical knowledge is given in these institutes. But the trade unions, with so many skilled men out of work, discourage the training of more, and the Ministry of Labour cannot undertake it, for it would prove too expensive.

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Moreover, it is not the same man or boy who is always unemployed. He may be in work one week and out the next. Something is done to train the boys to bootmaking and repairing. There is also an institute for training 100 young women for domestic service. They receive £1 a week for their food and are taught to make their clothes, and if, in the end, they prefer not to become domestic helps, their training in housewifery makes them more capable of running their own homes. The course lasts three months, so that many hundreds can be trained in this way.

It does not do to exaggerate the distress in a place like Sheffield. It was much worse immediately after the subsiding of the industrial boom which followed the war. Then there were 70,000 unemployed. Today there are 24,000. Since the war the population of Sheffield has increased by more than 50,000. It was swollen by the importation of many men during the war for work in the munition factories, for Sheffield became the greatest armament center in Great Britain.

It has passed through a painful transition in adapting itself to the industries of peace. But today it has more men employed than in 1913, certainly far more in the work of peace, for its armament orders are fewer today. There is nothing for despair in all this. There are still 150,000 insured workers in employment in Sheffield today. The employers will tell you that the morale of the workers is as good as ever; their relations with their men are excellent. But they add, with a gloomy shake of the head, that many firms in Sheffield are running with no profit at all and that this cannot last.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, June 4

A Biblical ballet has been holding the attention of the Moscow public for some time. It is entitled "Beautiful Joseph," and depicts the incidents of the persecution of Joseph by his brothers, with his sale into Egypt and subsequent adventures there, through the medium of a rich Oriental ballet, with a weird, bizarre musical accompaniment by the modern Russian composer, Vassilenko. A more conventional ballet entitled "Teodelinda," a story of bandits transformed into fauns, with musical accompaniment by Schubert, is given along with "Beautiful Joseph," and the double attraction has for many weeks drawn large crowds to the Experimental Theater, where it is given.

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Olga Kameneff, the wife of the president of the Moscow Soviet, has recently returned from a trip to France and Germany, undertaken on behalf of the Society for Cultural Relations, of which she is president. This society is attempting to re-establish the intellectual contacts between Russia and other European countries which were broken by the war and revolution. She made several speeches in France, explaining some of the new features of Russian social and educational work, such as the izba chitalnaya, or village reading room and the "chefstvo," the benevolent patronage exercised by a government department or factory over a peasant village. The society has just received 10,000 books from abroad, and these are to be distributed among various universities and libraries.

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The relief of the sardine-like crowding of the population remains one of Moscow's chief problems of municipal administration. Mr. Kameneff recently declared that the theoretical individual space allotment of sixteen square arshins (an arshin is 2.7 feet) had been cut down in practice to ten. This space allotment, as may be calculated, leaves the Muscovite just about enough room to turn about in, but gives him little chance to indulge in somersaults or handsprings. Mr. Kameneff estimated that new building to the amount of 8,000,000 cubic feet was needed to re-establish the original norm. The Moscow municipality appropriated 15,000,000 rubles to build houses to a volume of 560,000 cubic feet, capable of accommodating 11,000 people. In addition to this, 60,000,000 rubles, it is estimated, are being expended for building purposes by building co-operative and private contractors.

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The picturesque-looking, bearded izvoschiks, or cabmen, who bring an atmosphere of the peasant village into the streets of Moscow, are more and more feeling the competition of more modern methods of communication. Taxicabs with automatic fare scales are to be introduced in the near future, and the autobuses, which rumble over the cobblestone streets and have proved a great success, are to be increased in number.

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The Soviet-German negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, which have been dragging on for several months, have entered upon a more active phase with the return of Herr von Koerner, the head of the German delegation, to Moscow. However, a number of difficulties stand in the way of a final agreement. The Germans hope to gain concessions, such as the modification of the foreign trade monopoly and a definite undertaking on the part of the Soviet Government to buy a fixed percentage of its imports in Germany, which the Soviet spokesmen pronounce impossible. On the other hand, the German delegation has not yet agreed to the two proposals which seem most important in the eyes of the Soviet negotiators: the admission of Russian grain into Germany without tariff charges and the conclusion of an agreement which will facilitate the importation of Russian meat and poultry into Germany. The attitude of the powerful German agrarian interests is believed to exert an unfavorable influence upon these points.

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Even prisoners have vacations in the Soviet Union. Criminals serving prison sentences are permitted to visit their homes under conditions of complete liberty for a week or two every year. In the case of peasants who are not convicted for serious offenses, this leave of absence assumes more generous proportions. Peasant offenders whose temporary release will not offend or endanger their neighbors are permitted to return to their native villages for three months in order to help with the harvest. According to a statement by Mr. Sirwind, who is in charge of the Russian prisoners, this system of parole has an excellent effect on the well-being and morale of the prisoners, and very few of them fail to return when the time comes for them to resume serving their sentences.

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The Japanese Government has just presented the Leningrad Institute of Oriental Languages with a Japanese encyclopedia in sixty-five volumes. The gift is reported to possess noteworthy value for students of Japanese culture.

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Two facts which point to an increasing measure of technical co-operation between the Soviet Union and Germany are the trip of ten "red directors" of Leningrad factories to Germany for purposes of study and the arrival in Russia of Prof. Georg Schlesinger of the Charlottenburg Technical High School. Professor Schlesinger is a consultant of some of the large German machine-building factories, and he has been invited to Russia to inspect certain tractor-making concerns in such Russian industrial centers as Leningrad, Kharkov and Kolomna.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Forest Farming as an Industry"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest and entire agreement your editorial entitled "Forest Farming as an Industry." The American Tree Association is doing an admirable work under its president, Charles Lathrop Pack, who is earnestly and wisely at work with the vigor of a man thoroughly convinced of a great national need.

Every great need is a great opportunity and must be greatly met. But admirably comprehensive as are Mr. Pack's idea and plans, are we not forgetting a larger phase of the forest conservation problem? The United States does not need to be convinced of the peril of forest exhaustion—this peril has been dinned into its ears for a generation. What is needed is governmental activity along the largest imaginable lines and with cordial co-operation between the Nation and the states.

Twenty years ago in letters to President Roosevelt I proposed that the governors of the states be invited to a conference to consider a comprehensive plan to save the forests of the east in a contiguous and continuous scheme that shall deal with the problem, not in a piecemeal manner, but as a whole.

This suggestion was the basis of the White House conference, but my idea was eliminated from its agenda, Mr. Pinchot thinking it "impracticable," as he later wrote to me. On this point I respectfully beg leave to differ with him. The bigness of the problem requires a big solution, but a big solution is not necessarily an impossible one, and its apparent difficulties are reduced by the fact that the solution implies a division of responsibility among the states by the simple expedient of co-operation—not on one plan, but on any plan that the states severally may see fit to adopt.

The main need is to convince, first, the governors, and through them the states, that forest conservation is desirable because it is necessary, and there will then be no reason to be dismayed by the bigness of the scale, for the idea is to save from destruction the forested tops of all the mountains east of the Mississippi. The Germans have a saying, "Time and space are no gods," and we are verifying this in many ways by discoveries and inventions. Why should this great problem be considered from the horizon of the township?

My correspondence with President Roosevelt on the subject is quoted in my memoirs, "Remembered Yesterdays." You will find it on page 300 et seq. along with much else in support of the idea, which I propose to bring to the attention of the impending conference of governors at Poland Springs. I know of no periodical whose approval of the plan I should more eagerly covet than yours, and I commend the subject to your careful consideration.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
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